Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

April 7, 1958

Acrylo Special Report

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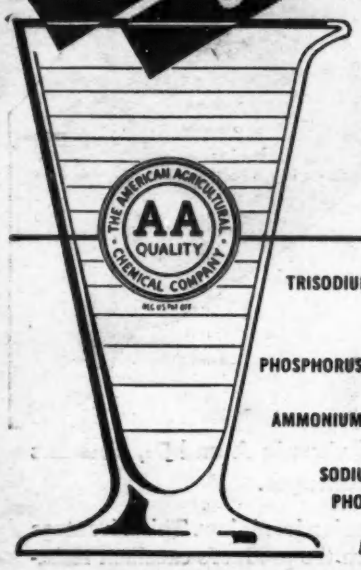

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Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for your pharmaceutical manufacturing

Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A Roche . These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BH vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidants butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene.

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8/BH vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram plus the antioxidants butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

•

Packaging—All liquid types of Roche vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

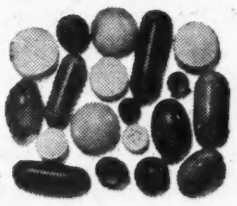
DRY TYPES

Roche dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2, powders have great advantages.

First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



Fourth, dry vitamin A acetate Roche has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules and powdered products such as food supplements.

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

•

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of Roche dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 15 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 7, 1958

RECEIVED 1958 THE CHEMISTS' CLUB LIBRARY

TEXAS BUTADIENE V. P.: Ralph L. Ericsson, elected vice-president and sales manager of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex.

Metal & Thermit Banks on Carrollton

Metal & Thermit Corporation expects its new plant at Carrollton, Ky., to turn out some 2.5 million pounds of butyltin and other organometallic chemicals—worth about $4.5 million in sales—during the first year of operations.

The company's hopes were voiced last week by its president, H. E. Martin, in a dedication address marking the formal opening of its new $3.5 million chemical installation.

In a few years, Mr. Martin added, Metal & Thermit looks for production at Carrollton to rise to 7 million pounds, with a sales value at around $13 million.

The Carrollton plant, which is the first in the company's fifty-year history to be built solely for purposes other than detinning, is located on a 150-acre site.

Among the products slated to be made there during the beginning stages of operation are bis tri-n-butyltin oxide (used widely as a biocide in the paper industry), dibutyltin dilaurate (used in poultry medicines) and other butyltin comounds (used for stabilization of chlorinated compounds such as vinyl plastics).

Eventually, the company intends to produce other organic compounds of zinc, cadmium and phosphorus at Carrollton.

Mr. Martin reported that until recently Metal & Thermit was able to meet the

—Continued on page 35

Liquid Nitrogen, Oxygen Goals Abandoned by Gov't

The government has abandoned its expansion goals for liquid nitrogen and liquid oxygen under previous regulations governing eligibility of defense facilities for accelerated amortization. At the same time, goals for research and development laboratories, production facilities for military and atomic energy procurement and roll-on-roll-off-ships were closed out.

Under new regulations, accelerated amortization is now available only in those cases where facilities are for the manufacture of new or specialized defense items or components or for research, developmental or experimental services for the Department of Defense or Atomic Energy Commission as part of the national defense program.

Sun Management the Winner

Sun Chemical Corporation's management by a four-to-one vote last week successfully fought off a bid by an insurgent group to control the New York company. Some million and a quarter ballots were cast.

Acrylonitrile, Wonder Organic, To Hit 500-Million-Pound Class Within the Next Seven Years

OPD Special Report

Acrylonitrile—wonder child of organic chemistry—has grown from a 1939 lab baby to a 190-million-pound monster this year. And if industry crystal gazers are right, capacity could hit 500 million pounds in 1965. Why this phenomenal expansion? During World War II, it was acrylic rubber. But closely woven into acrylo's future are synthetic fibers: "Orlon," "Acrilan," "Dynel," "Creslan," "Verel," "Zefran." It is on acrylic fibers bearing these exotic names that three of the four current producers are basing their present expansions. As a matter of fact, the future looks so promising that a fifth is hurriedly getting into the act.

Of the four producers now in acrylo, Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, will wind up an expansion project doubling its current 35-million-pound capacity at Institute, W. Va., late in June. American Cyanamid Company, New York, will finish up expansion of acrylonitrile facilities at its Fortier plant, near New Orleans, La., by midyear, upping its stake to 100 million pounds annually.

When Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., completes its current expansion program at Texas City, Tex., it will have 100 million pounds annual capacity ready to go.

Dow Getting Into the Act

The newcomer to the field, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., plans to get its feet wet early in 1959. Dow's president, Dr. Leland I. Doan, recently announced that Dow expects to complete a plant at Freeport, Tex., by next December.

Dow won't say what its plant capacity will be, but industry guesses range everywhere between 25 million and 40 million pounds a year.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is the only current producer not engaged in major expansion. Goodrich produces "Hycar" acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer synthetic rubber at Calvert City, Ky., and most of its 24 million pounds a year of acrylonitrile output go in that direction.

Goodrich reportedly is not boosting its capacity because it does not have a direct tie-in with acrylic fibers, as do the other three companies now making acrylo. Goodrich's "Darvan" is called a dinitrile fiber, but is made with vinylidine cyanide, rather than with acrylonitrile (vinyl cyanide).

But some observers feel that Goodrich could, say, by 1961, come through with an expansion which would double its capacity at Calvert City.

Monsanto has a fifty-fifty partnership with American Viscose Corporation in Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., which makes "Acrilan" acrylic fiber.

Union Carbide is making "Dynel," an acrylic copolymer useful in "furs" and other high pile fabric applications. Cyanamid is about to jump into the textile field

—Continued on page 38

ACRYLO CAPACITY

1965 . . 500 million lbs./yr.
1959 . . 310 million lbs./yr.
1958 . . 270 million lbs./yr.
1957 . . 190 million lbs./yr.
1956 . . 190 million lbs./yr.
1955 . . 190 million lbs./yr.
1954 . . 105 million lbs./yr.
1953 . . 100 million lbs./yr.

Additive Bill Hearing To Resume Next Week

After at least two false starts, the Williams committee in the house is going to make another effort to clean up its docket on chemical additives legislation. Two days of hearings, April 15 and 16, have been set to wind up the testimony on the legislation.

Hearings previously had been set for early in February, and again later in February, to complete the public airing of views.

But on each occasion they had to be called off at almost the last moment due to the pressure of other business occupying the attention of Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi, subcommittee chair-

—Continued on page 63

Molybdenum Pentachloride Is Made in Semi-Works Lots

Molybdenum pentachloride is now being produced in semi-works quantities at the Langeloth, Pa., plant of Climax Molybdenum Company, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc. Available only in laboratory quantities until now, the chemical is also a plating compound and a reactive intermediate.

As a catalyst, molybdenum pentachloride is effective in the chlorination of aromatics and in alkylations of the Friedel-Crafts type. With alkyl and aryl Grignard reagents, the corresponding bialkyl and biaryl compounds are formed.

Chemicals Trade Listens as Gwynne Talks of Mergers

The chemical industry, an adversary in many a joust with the Federal Trade Commission, paid strict attention last week when FTC chairman John W. Gwynne told a senate subcommittee what his commission wants in the way of authority to control corporate mergers.

Mr. Gwynne said the FTC would like its authority tightened up in at least three major particulars, but a declaratory judgment law, such as had been proposed by the senate judiciary committee, was not one of them.

The FTC head testified at the opening of a series of hearings by the senate antitrust subcommittee on merger legislation (S 193, S 721, S 722 and S 3479).

FTC Views Brought Up to Date

His appearance was regarded by the chemical industry as a bringing-up-to-date of the commission's viewpoint on these matters. Mr. Gwynne said this is what the commission would like to have enacted:

- A pre-merger notification law under which the government would know in advance of any intended mergers involving corporation assets of $10 million or more.
- The right to seek a court injunction against the scrambling of assets in merger cases.
- Revision of the Clayton act so that any order issued under that law shall become final in sixty days if no appeal has been made to the court in the meantime.

Subcommittee chairman Estes Kefauver of Tennessee said, in getting the hearings under way, that "our very economic system is being threatened" by the increased concentration of industry, and added that "much of this existing concentration has been arrived at by the merger route."

Mr. Gwynne described the need for a pre-merger notification law as "vital" to proper enforcement of the anti-merger statute and said that there "is no sound reason why businessmen contemplating mergers should have any objection to notifying the government of their plans."

He said that in the three years since the pre-merger notification proposal was advanced, the FTC has been able to step up its supervision of corporation mergers to a considerable extent through the increased appropriations granted by congress. In contrast with only three com-

—Continued on page 54

Carbide Oxygen Unit Razed In Blast at Texas City Plant

An explosion last week wrecked a liquid oxygen unit at Union Carbide Chemical Company's plant in Texas City, Tex., killing three men. Carbide's Texas City facility turns out many of the company's large-volume organic chemicals.

A Carbide spokesman indicated that the damage was, apparently, relatively minor, and that there would be no delay in shipments out of the plant. However, he declined to place a value on the extent of the damage.

HEF'S FIRST PRESIDENT: R. Wolcott Hooker, senior vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., who has been elected the first president of HEF, Inc., a company owned jointly by Hooker Electrochemical and Foote Mineral Company of Philadelphia.

Soviets Are Leading US in 'Exotic' Fuel Race: Gavin

The Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in chemical rocket fuel technology. But due to current widespread interest and intensive research in the US, the gap in the "exotic" fuels race is rapidly narrowing.

This is the view of Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, former army chief of research and development. Gen. Gavin points to the fact that the Russians have been able to put far greater payloads into space as partial basis for his feeling.

Gen. Gavin, who retired from the army March 31, gave this opinion at a press conference in New York last week, in which it was announced that he had been elected vice-president and a director of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

He will assume his duties as an administrative officer of the Cambridge, Mass., consulting firm June 1.

Other topics which Gen. Gavin discussed included:

- Rocket fuels and engines—"Rocket fuels development is ahead of engine development in the United States," he said. "Fuels in the laboratory are one thing, but getting the plumbing to handle them is another."
- Nuclear rocket propulsion—Apparently the chemical industry won't have to worry about nuclear propulsion of rockets competing with chemical fuels for "beyond five and approaching ten years."

Although nuclear fuel programs are being pushed currently, he said, their use is too expensive. Not only that, he pointed out, "it wouldn't do to have it much sooner" than five to ten years from now.

This is because the current state of space exploration is not advanced to such a point where nuclear fuels would be needed to put up huge payloads, he indicated.

Due to the spate of work being done on chemical propellants now, he said, it would be wiser to utilize fully the chemical fuel

—Continued on page 33

German Assets Plan Offered; Observers Cock Eyebrows at It

The administration has popped up with a revised plan for handling German properties seized during the war, including the huge General Aniline & Film Corporation, but the disciples of a full-return and the disciples of no-return are still in their respective camps, holding to their original ideas. Those favoring a return do not believe the plan goes far enough; those opposed to any return at all believe that it goes too far. Washington observers have cocked their eyebrows at the whole thing; they doubt that it can possibly contain the hoped-for solution.

The scheme is designed to provide the basis for solving the problem of vested assets and unsatisfied war damage claims.

Instead of being embodied in a bill sent up to congress, the administration's proposal was set forth in letters to the chairman of the senate judiciary and the house interstate commerce committees.

No Policy Change on GAF

Notably absent from the plan is any evidence of a change in government policy dealing with disposition of General Aniline & Film, the $100 million chemical firm now tied up in litigation over ownership in suits before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Indications in the letter were that the government will continue to press its claim of lawful seizure of the firm before the supreme court and, if successful in maintaining this claim, will sell the firm to the highest American bidder as originally planned.

Proceeds from the sale will then be used to pay off unsatisfied American war damage claims against Germany and for payment to German nationals for vested assets on a pro-rata basis.

The plan submitted by the administration proposes to:

- Authorize the setting aside of $100 million for the payment of legitimate American claims against Germany.
- Authorize a return of up to $10,000 as a matter of grace, to natural persons who were former owners of vested German properties.
- Provide that the remaining funds from vested German assets, and any sums realized in the future from vested German assets, which are available after the requirements of the $10,000 program are met, be used first to complete the compen-

—Continued on page 49

V. P. of D&O AFFILIATE: John Thompson, appointed vice-president of Dodge & Olcott of Canada, Ltd., Canadian affiliate of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York.

Lithium Chemicals Under Strict Control

Exports of lithium bromide and lithium iodide are being placed under strict control by the Department of Commerce effective tomorrow (April 8). The department has announced that on that date the two items are being placed on the "positive" list and can no longer be exported without an individual export license, except to Canada.

No explanation accompanied the department's announcement of the action, but items currently are placed or maintained on the positive list largely for security purposes.

While imposing controls over the two lithium compounds, the department announced a relaxation of controls over ex-

—Continued on page 33

Nat'l Cylinder Gas Changing Name to Chemetron Corp.

If its stockholders give the go-ahead on May 6, National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago, will thereafter be known as Chemetron Corporation.

"Chemetron" is made up of parts of the names of three of the major industries served by the firm—chemicals ("chem"), metals ("met") and electronics ("tron").

Titanium Metal Sponge Is Lowered by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has reduced the price of two grades of ductile titanium metal sponge 15 to 20 cents per pound. The price of A-1 grade was cut from $2.25 to $2.05 per pound; A-2 grade was reduced from $2 to $1.85 per pound.

This action marks the second sponge price reduction by duPont in ten months. The price of titanium metal sponge has steadily decreased from the $5-a-pound introduction price in 1948 when the sponge was first sold commercially.

Prices of duPont A-2 grade fine titanium metal sponge remain unchanged at $1.65 per pound.

The Week's Price Changes

Calcium Phosphate, Orange Oil, Sodium Sulfate Advanced. Aluminum, Cassia, Mercury, Sandalwood Oil Declined.

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, African, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Benzene hexachloride, .075@ per lb. gamma unit (p. 36).
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 25c. per cwt. (p. 31).
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 25c. per cwt. (p. 31).
Caustic soda, flake, 76%, 50c. per cwt. (p. 31).
Caustic soda, solid, 76%, 50c. per cwt. (p. 31).
Castor beans, $5 per ton (p. 57).
Castor oil, No. 1 Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
DDT, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb. (p. 45).
Fennel seed, Indian light, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Glycerine, crude, imp., 1½c. per lb. (p. 37).
Methyl violet base, 22c. per lb. (p. 42).
o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, 2c. per lb. (p. 42).
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 3c. per lb.
Oil orange, Y-283, 17c. per lb. (p. 42).
Orange oil, Floridian, 15c. per lb. (p. 53).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Phosphorus, red, dms., 7c. per lb. (p. 31).
Tins, 10c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 45).
Spot, ½c. per lb.
Sago flour, refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 45).
Sodium sulfate, anhyd., tech., $2 per ton (p. 31).
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, $1 per ton in bulk, $2 per ton in bags (p. 31).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, tech., 4/100c. per lb. (p. 42).
o-Tolidine, 15c. per lb. (p. 42).
o-Toluidine, tanks, 3c. per lb. (p. 42).
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 4c. per lb.
2,4-Tolylenediamine, 10c. per lb. (p. 42).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Wheat germ oil, $1 per gal. (p. 47).

Prices Reduced

Aluminum, 2c. per lb. (p. 31).
Aluminum paste, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Aluminum powder, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Caraway seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cassia, Batavia "A," 2c. per lb. (p. 53).
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
p-Dichlorobenzene, c.l., 2½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Dill seed, Indian dewhiskered, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Ester gum, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ginger, Cochin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lead, 1c. per lb. (p. 31).
Lead, red, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Litharge, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 31).
Mineral orange, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Nutmegs, West Indian, 8c. per lb. (p. 53).
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 53).
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Edible, ¼c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

April 4, 1958	March 28, 1958	April 5, 1957
109.98	109.88	110.87

Chrome Pigment Has New Twist

A radically new form of pigment for metal protective painting systems has been introduced by National Lead Company. The unique innovation consists of a silica core on the surface of which basis lead chromate has been fused. The result is a pigment which has the proven rust-inhibitive properties of lead and chromium compounds and the weather resistance of fused basic lead chromate. It is being sold under the trademark "M5O."

The new pigment can be tinted readily, permitting the production of metal protective paints in a variety of colors, says the New York company, which produced it.

'Valuable Structure' Demand Seen

It is expected that "M5O" pigment will meet a growing demand for improved metal protective paints for valuable structures such as bridges, tanks and standpipes, or on other exterior steel surfaces that are subject to rust.

"M5O" may be used in combination with other pigments in all coats of a metal protective painting system, greatly adding to the protective value of the coatings.

Until the development of "M5O," conventional pigments for metal protective paints could be used successfully only in specific coats—previously primer pig-

—Continued on page 52

CHEMICAL DIVISION V. P.: Gerald L. Moran, named vice-president of the chemical and metallurgical division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., with headquarters at Towanda, Pa.

Trubek Elects Hachen V. P.

Harry H. Hachen has been elected vice-president in charge of sales of the Trubek Laboratories, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J.

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BAKELITE'S NEW POLYETHYLENE PLANT: R. K. Turner, president of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, poses with a model of its new high-density polyethylene plant which has begun commercial production at Institute, W. Va. The new facility, which uses Ziegler-type catalysts, has an annual rated capacity of 30 million pounds.

Bakelite New Polyethylene Venture Straddles Low, High Density Markets

Bakelite Company has jumped into the high density (low pressure) polyethylene field to the tune of 30 million pounds annually. R. K. Turner, president of the New York-based division of Union Carbide Corporation, announced at a press conference last week that Bakelite is now operating a brand new plant, fully automated, at Institute, W. Va. Production at Institute is based on Ziegler catalysis. Not only that, in an attempt to fully straddle the polyethylene field, Bakelite will soon open a 25 million-pound-a-year unit at Seadrift, Tex., based on Phillips catalysis.

Chief hope for the new plastics, according to Mr. Turner, is in new markets. However, he emphasized, they will also command a share of present markets, including possibly 10 to 15 percent of the present market for conventional low density polyethylene.

"Certain housewares made from these materials will benefit from properties of rigidity, impact resistance, high gloss and colorability imparted by high density polyethylene," Bakelite's president reports.

'Composition of Matter' Patent

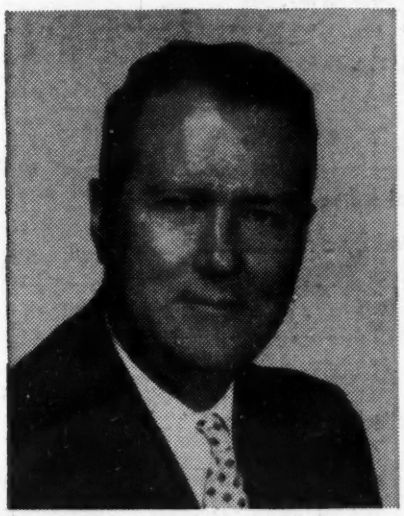
Other highlights of the Bakelite press conference included:

- Bakelite's status in regard to claims by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., on "composition of matter" patents held by duPont on polyethylene.
- Bakelite's views on the current business recession.
- Opening of another polyethylene plant at Seadrift, Tex., which employs processes licensed from Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.

In regard to the company's position on duPont's "composition of matter" linear polyethylene patent, Mr. Turner said that as of now, the situation was still clouded. He pointed out that Bakelite was also studying about 1,500 other patent claims on polyolefins.

"The duPont composition of matter claims require study by methods of analy-

—Continued on page 63



INT'L OPERATIONS V. P.: John J. O'Connor, appointed vice-president of international operations by Borden Chemical Company, New York.

Dow Intermediate Made in Large Lots

Dow Chemical Company says methylacetylene-propadiene is being made available in commercial quantities for the first time. The Midland, Mich., producer has just started volume production of the intermediate.

The company says fields in which methylacetylene-propadiene may find use include synthetic rubber, textiles, agricultural herbicides, pharmaceuticals and plastics. Application of the product as an intermediate for methacrylonitrile, methacrylates and propargyl alcohol appears to be a definite possibility.

In addition, because of its thermodynamic characteristics, it shows promise as

—Continued on page 63

Butadiene, Styrene too Low; Price Advances Called Necessary If They Are to Stay Realistic

Butadiene and styrene are priced too low right now, says Howard H. Heilman, a Los Angeles consultant, who adds that ultimately they must advance if they are to be realistic in terms of today's market. Butadiene, he says, will have to go up three quarters of a cent; styrene will have to go up beyond the level currently allowed under contract escalation. Those are his personal opinions, Mr. Heilman says, but they are based on close observation of the industry.

Speaking on a panel last fortnight in New York at the annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, Mr. Heilman expressed conviction that despite the present oversupply and capacity of butadiene, over the long term prices will have to advance to cover accumulated costs of production and keep the sales picture in the black.

As for styrene, another abundantly available monomer used in synthetic rubber production as well as in polystyrene and polyester resins, Mr. Heilman describes the present price situation as unrealistic.

New Capacity Needed by 1960

Current capacity, he observes, stands at some 1.4 billion pounds per year. The 1957 production was around 1.2 billion pounds. By 1960 and 1961, he predicts, new plant production capacity will be needed.

Present pricing policy, in the neighborhood of 12½ cents per pound, is not in keeping with return on investment and operating costs.

Turning his attention to isoprene, Mr. Heilman says the price is not now low enough in cost for the needs and desires of the rubber industry, but he feels the first commercial plants could ultimately bring the price within the range of 20 to 25 cents per pound and, with subsequent improvements in production volume and technology, there might ultimately be a price of 18 cents.

Isoprene, Mr. Heilman adds, will never be priced as low as butadiene at any given time because isopentane costs will always be two or three times the cost of butane, and it always costs more to process a C-5 hydrocarbon than a C-4 material.

The crude oil pattern, as Mr. Heilman sees it, will be $5 oil in the foreseeable future, as against $3 oil now. These, he thinks, will have their impact on rubber raw material.

In the petrochemical industry, ready-made markets, such as synthetic rubber,

—Continued on page 52

CARBIDE DIVISION MANAGER: Richard W. Eddy, promoted to the position of manager of its new chemicals division by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Ammonium Perchlorate Export Licensing Shifted

The Department of Commerce has transferred the licensing of exports of ammonium perchlorate and picric acid to the Department of State. It has also transferred export licensing of blasting caps.

The licensing of these products has been handled by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the past as part of the overall export control program. They have been transferred to the State department which administers the licensing of weapons and implements of war because the items have a predominantly military application.

The department stated that the transfer of licensing authority does not affect the normal validity of outstanding licenses previously issued by BFC covering these commodities.

General Aniline Plant Opens

Ozalid Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, opened its new $1 million sensitized materials plant in La Habra, Calif., last week. The plant will serve eleven western states and part of Texas, also Alaska, western Canada and Hawaii.

Fluoroalcohols Advance Is Achieved by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has developed a new series of high solvency, fluorine-containing alcohols reportedly providing a convenient means of introducing fluoralkyl groups into an organic molecule.

The outgrowth of ten years of research on the free radical teleomerization of tetrafluorethylene in methanol, the fluoroalcohols are being offered in development quantities.

Sulfuric Capacity Is Increased by Olin

A 250 percent capacity increase in sulfuric acid production has been made possible by construction of a new facility adjacent to the Beaumont, Tex., plant of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

S. L. Nevins, corporation vice-president, said additional construction is under way, which includes a new facility for the manufacture of ammonium sulfate, a by-product used as a fertilizer material.

The major part of the new facility is a 500-ton-per-day sulfuric acid plant, Mr. Nevins said. Previously, there were two 100-ton plants operating on sulfur.

The new facility is a sulfuric acid regeneration plant operating on raw materials from nearby oil regneries. It includes a special scrubber to keep sulfur dioxide from escaping into the air.

Mr. Nevins said the scrubber, based on a Cominco process for which Olin Mathieson is exclusive licenser in the United States, prevents the escape of objectionable gases into the atmosphere and increases the efficiency of the process. He said Olin Mathieson has another such scrubber in operation at Pasadena, Tex.

Koppers Elevates Foy

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected Fred C. Foy, president since 1955, to the post of chairman of the board. To continue in the presidency also, Mr. Foy succeeds W. F. Hunnikhuysen, who retired as chairman. Mr. Munnikhuysen will continue as a member of the board and consultant to Koppers.

Plants Will Now Have Their Own Tranquilizer

Plants, too, can be spared the shocks of the world and from now on live in an atmosphere of peace, induced by a new tranquilizer from the laboratories of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, New York.

The chemical is N-meta-tolyl phthalamic acid, and is called "Duraset-20." It is said to increase plant yields by reducing the effects of shock caused by heat spells, cold snaps, prolonged rain, drought or overfertilization.

Trade Act Hopes Find New Threat Bumping Them

The administration has found a new threat bumping into the hopes it held for an extension of the reciprocal trade agreement law without some form of compulsory quota system. And the threat may be real and growing, it appears.

It takes the form of a bill just introduced in the house by Rep. Frank Ikard of Texas fixing quotas on fluorspar and petroleum imports, but with the novel idea of having the government sell the licenses to import within the quotas to the highest bidders.

Thus the bill serves these main purposes:

- It eliminates the question of higher tariffs from discussions on ways to protect American producers.
- It possibly narrows the gap between what the importer can afford to sell for and the price of the competitive domestic article.
- It provides a new source of revenue to the government.

The bill will come up for consideration in the ways and means committee when congress returns from its Easter recess April 14 in connection with the committee's discussion of legislation for extension of the trade agreement act. This is assured by reason of the fact that Mr. Ikard is a member of the ways and means committee.

The proposal is said to have widespread support among independent petroleum producers and other industries, such as metals, which are being plagued with the problem of imports with no signs of re-

—Continued on page 48

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RESEARCH DIRECTOR: Fred J. Bandelin, appointed director of pharmaceutical research and development by Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

TGA Report Gives No Hint of Recession

No hint of a recession exists in the latest set of sales figures added up by the Toilet Goods Association. Perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, excluding toilet soap, again wafted their way up to a record high in 1957, TGA says.

The new record figure is $1,430,700,000 or an increase of approximately 8.3 percent over the 1956 figure, which was the previous all-time record high.

The rise was fairly general throughout the entire range of toilet goods. However, dentifrices again showed a remarkable gain of more than 12 percent and sales of these products through food stores increased by more than 16 percent. Sales in variety stores were again slightly lower in 1957 indicating the high degree of purchasing power during that year.

Shaving preparations, due to the continued popularity of the more expensive (per shave) aerosol again increased by nearly 8½ percent with food stores sales gaining more than 12 percent. It is probable, however, that total units of shaving creams and similar preparations were not

—Continued on page 62

Cyanamid Unites Units Into Agricultural Division

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has merged its farm and home and phosphates and nitrogen divisions. The new organization will be known as the agricultural division.

Frank S. Washburn has been named general manager of the division. Prior to the merger, Mr. Washburn was general manager of the phosphates and nitrogen division.

C. D. Siverd, who managed the farm and home division, has been appointed assistant general manager of the newly-formed operation.

Mexico's Chemical Business Stops Dozing Under Sombrero, Starts Out on the 'Big' Road

The chemical industry in Mexico is no longer dozing under its sombrero. It has come awake in the past twenty years. In the process it has also come a long way on the road to being "big," but it still has a long way to go. Not any more, however, is it the old Mexican philosophy of manana that is holding things back; now it is a compound of many practical situations. They include: a small domestic market, a lack of integration, a need for coordinated economic and fiscal planning and a slowness in the rise of the country's living standard.

American officials, looking things over from their vantage point in the Embassy at Mexico City, say: "The attainment of a large, well-rounded chemical industry will be a slow process."

Lack of Integration

The lack of integration is considered a leading problem. Because of it, valuable by products are often wasted. Efforts, therefore, are being made to induce companies to adopt a more unified production pattern, says the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, which has put together a survey on the Mexican chemical industry.

Greater use of Mexico's raw materials would also assist the industry's development, says the BDSA report.

The Coatzacoalcos area is growing rapidly in importance and could easily become an integrated chemical producing center. Natural gas lines and a new highway are being completed and the region has large reserves of salt, sulfur, natural gas and petroleum.

A basic petrochemical industry is one of the country's big needs. It would supply domestic demand and possibly manufacture for export. But lack of capital and other problems have retarded development in this field.

So far there has been no definite indication that this branch of industry would be opened to private capital, either domestic or foreign. However, the Ministry of

—Continued on page 62

TECHNICAL SERVICE MANAGER: Dr. Theodore M. Vial, appointed manager of technical service of the rubber chemicals department in the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

AIC Will Consider Chemist and Public

"The Chemist and the Public" will be the theme for the thirty-fifth anniversary meeting of the American Institute of Chemists, to be held April 10 and 11 in the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles.

The Gold medal of the AIC will be presented to Lawrence Flett, consultant to the National Aniline Division, of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, for his pioneering work in synthetic detergents.

The presentation will take place at a banquet on April 10. Mr. Flett will be

—Continued on page 54

PMA Officially in Existence; Papers on File in Delaware

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association—successor organization to the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association—is now officially in existence.

PMA's certificate of incorporation and bylaws have been filed with and accepted by the State of Delaware. Officers and board members of the new association have already assumed their responsibilities.

Vanilla Bean Research Study To Be Weighed Next Week

Key figures in the flavoring extract industry will meet in New York next week to discuss the advisability of setting up an agricultural research program to study the growth and cure of vanilla beans.

Such a research study, it is felt by many, will result in reducing the cost of vanilla beans and, at the same time, in improving their quality.

An open forum on the whole subject will be held April 17 at 9 a.m. in room 502 of the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th street, New York. Speakers on the panel of experts will be:

Dr. Richard Hall of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Robert Rosenbaum of David Michael & Co., Philadelphia; Rufino Cagigal of Camax Company, Philadelphia, and Chester A. Smeltzer of Chester A. Smeltzer & Co., New York.

Dr. Arthur S. Wendt of Fred Fear & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be the moderator.

Synthetic Rubber Seen on the Steps Of Brand New Era

Synthetic rubber stands on the steps of a new era. Now, a host of improved missiles, aircraft motor vehicles are stuck tight to their drawing boards, waiting for polymer chemists and compounders to develop elastomers required by the higher performance characteristics of these advanced designs. Right behind or beside them stand consumer products ready to take immediate advantage of better elastomers.

That is how a panel of experts sized up the situation last fortnight at the annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association in New York.

Influence of Synthetic

The panel was concerned with "Influence of Synthetic Rubber on Other Industries," and had C. J. Harrington, director of sales for the elastomer chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. as its moderator.

R. A. Schatzel, vice-president of Rome Cable Corporation, spoke on wire from the point of view of insulation. He said that underground in the electrical conduits in New York City there are countless wires that need lighter, better insulation before any real expansion of service can be achieved.

Speaking of the value of wire, Mr. Schatzel pointed out that the failure of one tiny wire was the cause of the recent misfire of the Vanguard missile.

Lt. Col. H. C. Hamlin of Wright Air Development Center and J. R. Forrester, jr., of Ford Motor Company detailed some of the synthetic rubber needs of the aircraft and automobile industries. They explained that car requirements are far less rugged. A hoped-for heat resistance of 300 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit would be welcomed for motor vehicles, while the wishes of the aircraft industry are for 500 to 700 degree resistance, they reported.

Improvement hopes of the tire industry were discussed by H. C. Swart of General Tire & Rubber Company and Sheldon C. Nichol of Goodyear Tire & Rubber

—Continued on page 44

HEF, Hooker-Foote Firm, Forms Six-Member Board

HEF, Inc., has elected a six-man board of directors, three each from its parent companies—Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Foote Mineral Company of Philadelphia

Hooker's representatives on the board of the jointly held firm are R. Wolcott Hooker, F. Leonard Bryant and Dr. Marion E. Geiger. Foote's representatives are Felix B. Shay, John S. Gates and W. Frederick Luckenbach.

Besides Mr. Hooker, who has been elected as HEF's first president (see picture on page 3), officers of the firm are:

Senior vice-president, Mr. Shay; vice-presidents, Dr. Geiger and Mr. Luckenbach; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Gates; assistant secretary, Mr. Bryant, and assistant treasurer, William R. Spofford, jr.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, April 10-11.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton, Palmer House and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 10-13.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 14-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 16-18.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Parenteral Drug Association, Sylvania hotel, Philadelphia, April 18; Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 6.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 20-24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, tariff seminar and monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 7-8.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity .lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald... lb .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.23 - 1.25
flake ..... lb. 1.19 - 1.21
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.5c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld. lb .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point			redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
		gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys			SD	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	S E.	southeast
		incl.	included	sec.	secondary
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	shipt.	shipment
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	soln.	solution
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	tanks	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	W.	west
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	w w	water-white
		NF	National Formulary		
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd .. .. lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs ..... lb 50 - —
powd., cs ..... lb. 75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb 60 - —
powd., kgs ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1200
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2310- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .46 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% f.f.i., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 3.95 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South

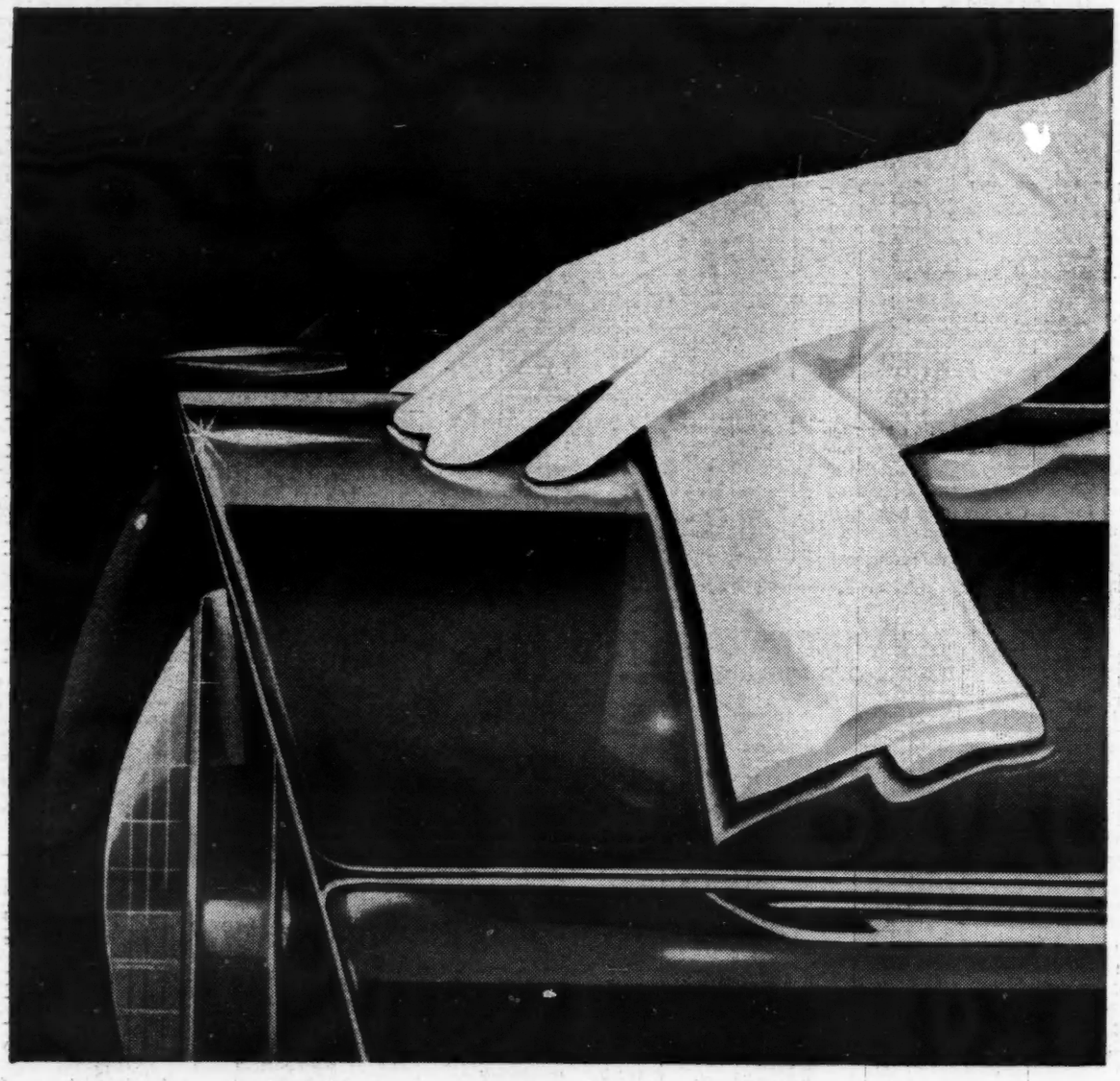
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld lb 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.80
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude, 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse., N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.56
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
370°-395° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —



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Di-tertiary-butyl Peroxide
Epon® Resins
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Solvent
p-Tertiary-butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL

Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb	08¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy	gal	09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy	ton	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	6.00	7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Avocado oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units.	50,000 units.	.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip, bgs, c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate dms, works	lb	32	41
Barium chloride anhyd, bgs, c.l. works	ton	178.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb	.22	—
Tech. cryst, bgs, c.l. works 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls, c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb.	16	—
bbls. l.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l. t.l. frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms, frt equald	lb	20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	-55.25
paper bgs. ex whse, New York	ton.	70.85	—
Battery acid cbys, c.l. works, E.	100 lbs	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	7.00	-10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.10	3.05
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms.	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.56	.58
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.67	.69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.66	.68
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.88
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown Pa	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.36
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0073	.008
dms. l.c.l. works	gamma unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	—
dms. l.c.l. works, gamma	unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt, equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol NF, dms	lb.	.65	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms.,	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride tech., cbys. dms., c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms. works.	lb	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate bots.	lb	1.35	1.63
Benzyl salicylate bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	12.75	-13.75
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin cryst. bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots	lb	2.23	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms	lb	3.13	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb	2.63	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls	lb	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton	115.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse.	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton.		6.00	—
high-grade unground 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago unit-ton.		8.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs. c.l	lb	.13	.14
bgs. t.l	lb	.15	.17
bgs. l.t.l	lb	15½	.35½
Bloodroot bls	lb	.48	.50

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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons pure bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher. lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .28
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
Borac acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.170.75 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. 62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd. cyls. c.l., refy lb 21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb 22 —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal .04 —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 14½ —
sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms. c.l. frt alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l., works lb .37½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 43½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Butyl laurate, dms. works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 55 —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb 4.30 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- .27¼
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs. c.l. works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis lb 5.90 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies. lb 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.63 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.98 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —

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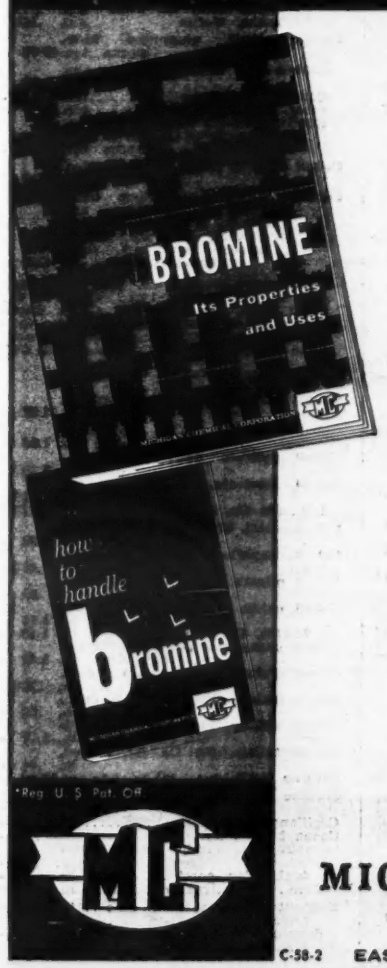
Here is a helpful list of HARSHAW production-controlled high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluoboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more,	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.33	—
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more,	lb.	2.50	—
cryst. hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.33	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns	lb.	1.75	3.30
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP., dms	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted	lb	4.00	—
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb	.09	.09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide NF. 100 lbs or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l. dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	32.50	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	48.00	—
Calcium carbonate precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	37.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	160.00
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	120.00	175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	31.00	—
Flake, conc., 94-97% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Gran., purit. dms	lb.	.27	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Pellets bgs. c.l. works	ton.	37.80	—
Powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works frt. equald.	ton.	38.00	73.00
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.	lb.	.76	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.67	.69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E. of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	.99	1.00
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		9.00	—
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	83.25	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	77.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	—
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	104.50	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium phytate bgs. works	lb.	.50	—
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36¼	—
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., bgs	lb.	3.68	3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85	.90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
ctns. 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86	—
ctns. smaller lots	lb.	.87	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	.50
White, dms.	lb.	.29	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns	lb.	7.60	7.85
Rectified cns	lb.	9.55	12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher.			
Cantharides Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd. bxs	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.75	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
Sec., 92-90%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	—
tanks	lb.	.19½	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.97	.20
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms.	lb.	4.00	4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.09½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Caraway oil, NF, cns	lb.	2.75	3.50
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12¼	—
high abrasion bulk c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.13½	—
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.06¾	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.11½	—
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.79	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.21	—
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Solid, wholesale works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms. c.l., works frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l. same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms., c.l. frt alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms. smaller lots works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots.	lb.	45.00	48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A."	lb.	2.85	—
Bleached, "B"	lb.	2.80	—
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs.	lb.	3.00	—
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	2.85	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.80	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots dlvd	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	.69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	.78
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.92	.94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	.73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.74	.76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.19	1.21
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.23	1.25
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher			
Carotene tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.24½	—
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms. works million units.		.13	—
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.174	—
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		69.60	—
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		87.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns.	gram.	.39	—

Bromine

• Properties
• Uses
• Handling



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Carvol—m-p-Cresol

Carvol, bots.		n. 5.00	- 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	- .36
Cassein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.58	- —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	- —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
New Zealand	lb.	.23½	- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.	lb.	.53	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.52	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.51	Nom.
Korintje "A"	lb.	.53	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.52	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.51	Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon lea. oil, USP).			
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil	ton.	115.00	- —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2910-	—
tanks	lb.	.2600-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2680-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2760-	—
tanks	lb.	.2460-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.3125-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33.50-	—
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2300-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2400-	—
tanks	lb.	.20½-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.20¼-	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
tanks	lb.	.2250-	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1575	- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	- .15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19¼-	.20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼	.46¼
split, dms	lb.	.37¼-	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	-30.00
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	.75	- —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.45	- 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.51	- .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25	- —
Celery seed oil, bots.	lb.	13.50	-16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	- .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	- .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585	- .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	- —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	- —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	- —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	- 1.96
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	- .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.48	- —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00	- —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	- .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	- —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00	-80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	- —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00	- —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00	- —
plant	ton.	87.00	- —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00	- —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	69.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	74.00	-79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South	ton.	66.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	70.00	-84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	- —
bulk, t.l., works, South	ton.	55.00	- —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08727-	—
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09817-	—
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt. alld.	lb	3.21	- —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech., 94% min, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	- —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.00	- —
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb	1.03	- —
jars, 100 lb. lots or less	lb	1.05	- —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	- —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.69	- —
lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	- —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs		4.05	- —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis, 100 lbs.		4.25	- —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis, 100 lbs.		5.25	- 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis, 100 lbs.		6.25	- 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99% dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	.25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
tech., flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	- —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld	lb.	.84	- —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.89	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.82	- —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.53	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	- —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	- —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis	lb.	2.00	- —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.98	- —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots works	lb.	1.25	- —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works	lb.	2.25	- —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	- —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86½-	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E.	lb.	.80½-	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	- —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	- —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.23	- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	- .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	- .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	- .46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	- .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis. Rock Island, St. Louis. St. Paul	lb.	.35	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex. 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.35	- —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	- .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7¼%, bbls., works	lb.	.20½-	—
cbys., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.81	- .82
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.20	- —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.44½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45¼-	—
Chromium trioxide, NF bots	lb.	1.15	- —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots	lb	2.50	- 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots.	lb.	1.90	- 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.90	- —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs.	lb.	1.06	- —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots.	lb.	36.00	-70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	8.50	-12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Extra, bots., cns.	lb.	5.60	- —
Citric acid, USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l	lb.	.29½-	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	- .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½-	.31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½-	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	- .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	- .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.68	- .98
Java, cns	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Java-type, cns.	lb.	.75	- .95
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.10	- 3.40
Civet, artif., bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn.	ton.	17.50	-21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn.	ton.	8.00	-11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	-45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port	net-ton.	29.50	-35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works.	ton.	15.50	- —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works.	ton.	13.50	-14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse.	ton.	35.00	-36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.	long-ton.	20.00	- 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	50.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	net-ton.	60.00	-70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.41	- —
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.48½-	—
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	- 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	.85	- .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.43¼-	—
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	- —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.17	- —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½-	.33
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½-	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½-	.30½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	40.00	-42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	40.00	- —
Core, bulk, works	ton.	36.50	- —
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	- —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	- —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.10	- —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	4.90	- —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57	- —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.05	- —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	2.20	- —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms.	lb.	.71½-	—
Liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.57½-	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	2.00	- —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¾-	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.88	- —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.52	- —
70-71% Co, kgs	lb.	1.48	- —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.43	- —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.29½-	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.69	- —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.17	- —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	- —
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.22	- —
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.89	- .94
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.14	- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.22½-	.25
tanks	lb.	.20	- —
double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.23½-	.26
tanks	lb.	.21	- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.10¼-	.10½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.45	- 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	29.00	-35.50
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.35	- —
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.55	- —
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.72	- —
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	- —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb	1.75	2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb	.54	- —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3100-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3250-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.41	- .41¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.35¼-	.36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.3575-	.3675
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.634	- —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.644	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.664	- .684
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.47¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¼-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.25	- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.28½-	.30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41¼-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots	lb.	.41¼-	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.39¼	—
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½-	.63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	- —
10% active quinolinolate, dms.	lb.	1.14	- 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1770-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.70	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.20	-13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	20.85	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.40	- —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	24.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	25.40	-28.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.75	- —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	190.00	- —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	185.00	- —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	-12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.09	- —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb	08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05½-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1973-	.20
tanks	lb.	.1773-	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.17¼-	.20
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).			
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.33	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58	- —
Corn syrup, 42° Be non-ret. dms., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk	gram	3.50	3.55
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	64.00	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.13⅞-	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.13¾-	.13⅛
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.13⅛-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04	- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.19⅛-	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.17⅛-	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works.	lb.	.03	- .03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., chys.,	lb.	3.05	- 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	- —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	- .44
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53	- .55
tanks same basis	gal.	.33	- .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys.,	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	- —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	- —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —

m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	14½	—
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	14	—
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	13	—
p-Cresol 98% dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	.52	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.53	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.49	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns	lb	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks frt equald.	gal.	1.15	—
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks frt. equald	gal	1.00	—
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.25	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points	gal.	1.00	—
50 dms. or more, same basis.	gal.	1.03½	—
less than 50 dms.	gal.	1.05	1.15
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms. l.c.l., works	lb	24¼	25
Crotonic acid 6b dms. 200 lbs or more works	lb	50	—
Cryolite nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		14.25	—
Cube root powd 5% rotenone bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.90	—
Powd., cs	lb.	.95	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-15.00
Cumene dms. c.l., works	lb	12	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	14	—
tanks works	lb	11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Turkish bgs	lb	No prices.	
Cumin oil, bots., cns.	lb.	4.75	7.55
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock	lb.	07½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls Ont. contract	ton.	57.00	—
pulv 21% N bgs works	unit-ton.	2.85	—
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton	96.00	—
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyanoacetic acid, tech. bbls	lb	.90	1.25
Cyclohexane 99% tech dms. c.l., works	gal.	.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works	gal.	.72	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
Cyclohexanol tech., dms. c.l., works, frt alld., b.	lb.	26½	—
dms. l.c.l. works same basis	lb.	27½	—
tanks works, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	32½	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.29	—
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works.	lb	.49	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	.47	—
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	46.00	—
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.42	—
cyls., 100-gal. lots	gal.	.41	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb	5.30	—

D

2,4-D tech bags. dms. c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l. works	lb.	.43	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E cs	lb	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
E. bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13¾	.15
nubs and chips, bgs	lb	.08¼	.09½
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.16½
unscraped bgs	lb.	.13	.14½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¼	.13½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15
nubs bgs	lb	17¾	20
Siam, cs.	lb.	.34	.35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.31¼	.34
No 3, bgs.	lb	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
seeds, bgs	lb	No stocks	
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.28	—
DDD tech. flake grd. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.46	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.24	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	38½	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade bots	lb	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves bls	lb.	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bags, c.l., t.l., works	ton.	51.00	—
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	—
bgs., t.l., works	ton.	60.75	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l. works	ton.	60.12	—
Defluorinated phosphate, food grade, 19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l.	per ton.	69.50	—

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices

Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64½	.66
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½	.50

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks same basis	gal.	.50	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD23A, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705	.765
tanks same basis	gal.	.495	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD35A, dms., c.l dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	50	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal	.48	—

For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb.		24.00	25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb	6.50	—
Dextrin corn gum paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.40	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	9.24	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.39	—
canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.14	—
paper bgs.	100 lbs.	9.29	—
white, paper bags	lb.	8.98	—
paper bags	lb.	9.13	—
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP dms	lb.	.19¾	—
Anhyd. dms	lb.	20¾	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots	lb	4.30	4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb	.32	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.33	—
tanks works	lb	29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb	.32	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.33	—
tanks works	lb	29½	—
paper bgs. l.c.l	100 lbs	9.27	—
white, paper bgs. c.l	100 lbs	8.98	—
paper bgs l.c.l	100 lbs	9.11	—

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb	15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.13	—
Tech. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	15	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	16	—
tanks dlvd	lb	12½	—
o-Dianisidine, fib dms	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.94	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.94½	.95
tanks, same basis	lb.	.92	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—

What Blockson Service Means

In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies... you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

This is ordinary routine at Blockson, but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

Such routine promptness in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
- Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
- Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
- Sodium Polyphos*
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Fluoride
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer
- C-29 Sequestering Agent
- Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
- Hydrofluoric Acid
- Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION · BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.

Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. e.l. dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. 30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate dms. c.l. works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt alld lb .65½- —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .56½- —
tanks same basis lb .53 - —
2,6-Di tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade dms. t.l., c.l. dlvd lb 1.20 - —
dms t.l.l. dlvd lb 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l same basis lb 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb 95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb 86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb 32 - .33
tanks dlvd lb 27½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 63½ .64
tanks works lb 61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb .34 - —
tanks, works lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. t.t.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .06 - —
tanks, works lb .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb 31½- —
Dieldrin dms. frt alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks same basis lb 24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms. t.c.l dlvd lb 70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms. t.c.l dlvd lb .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin USP bots gram 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb 26 .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. .64 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .64½- .65
tanks works lb .62 — —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech. dms lb 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .10 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .08 — —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .51½ —
tanks, same basis lb 48 — —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - —
Nat., bgs lb. .11½- —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb 4.65 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd. 100% basis, contained amines lb .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd 100% basis lb .69½- —
tanks, dlvd 100% basis lb 66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms lb. 2.00 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate dms. c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb 1.275 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate 55-gal ret dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret dms. t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret dms. t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l. works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt equald 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner CP bbls., dlvd N of Penn. and N C., E of Miss R., including Davenport and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. 1.56 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochloronenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4 Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb .20¾- —
tanks frt alld E lb .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .42½- —
tanks, works lb .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .60 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .28¾ —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .29¼ —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms. c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. c.l., works lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. 53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms. ton lots frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 18¾ —
tanks, frt alld lb. 15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb. lots works lb 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l., US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue FD&C No 1 lb 15.65 17 60
No 2 lb 15 65 17 60
Green FD&C No 1 lb 15 65 17 60
No 2 lb 19 60 22.85
No 3 lb. 31.30 35.90
Red, FD&C No 1 cns lb 3.90 7.85
No 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No 3 lb 19.60 22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet FD&C No 1 cns lb 15 65 17 60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns lb 9.15 11 05
No 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots dlvd: —
Black, D&C No 1 lb 10 50 10.95
Brown D&C No 1 lb 15 65 16 10
Green D&C No 5 lb 15 65 16 10
No 6 lb 15.65 16.10
No 7 lb 14.35 14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3 lb 10.50 10.95
No 4 lb 19.60 20.05
No 5 lb 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb 10.50 10.95
No. 18 lb 23.55 24.00
No. 19 lb 15.00 15.45
No. 21 lb 3.10 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 24.65
No 33 lb 17 00 17 45
Violet D&C, No 2 lb 15.65 16.10
Yellow D&C, No 7 lb 10.50 10.95
No. 8 lb 10.50 10.95
No. 10 lb 13.05 13.50
No 11 lb 13.05 13.50
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue Ext. D&C, No 1, cns lb 15 65 16 10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb 15 65 16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb 13.05 13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1, cns lb 10 50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb 1 05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1 55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX conc lb 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R. conc. lb 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra conc. lb 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R conc lb 1.70 - —
299 Black F conc lb 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb 93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb 1 45 - —
420 Brown M lb 1.40 - —
442 Red 4BX conc lb 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb 1.33 - —
593 Green BY conc lb 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K extra lb 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V crystals. lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb 3.51 - —
749 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra conc lb 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark Blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R single paste lb 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1 70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1 70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green CG lb 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.67 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.29 - 1.31
Tanners bbls lb .06 .06¼
Elm bark, grinding bls lb .30 .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 - 49.00
Endrin tech. dms. dlvd. 100% basis lb 3.75 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine syn. USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz lots oz. .62 .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .62 .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 .72
Epichlorohydrin dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½ —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½ —
tanks dlvd lb .33 — —
l-Epinephrine base syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots gram .60 — —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil cns. lb. 6.00 7 50
Ergot NF dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 — —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 84.00
Eserine sulfate bots oz. 87 75 — —
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich Mid Atl. States, N. E States Minneapolis N. C. Ohio St. Louis St. Paul Va. W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 — —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .16 — —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88% dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .58½ — —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .59½ — —
tanks dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .36 — —
dms., t.t.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf. USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 — —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 .20 69
tanks same basis gal. 20.42 — —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. .68 .74
tanks same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 21 70 — —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 21 75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21 54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more works lb. .70 — —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 .80
Vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 .70
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .67 .81
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks works lb 10 — —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether anhydrous ACS dms lb .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 — —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid is higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼ — —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .25¼ — —
tanks dlvd lb 21¾ — —
Ethyl iodide cbys. works lb 3.30 — —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 — —
dms. t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —

Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms, c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
dms, l.c.l., works lb .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract ref'y gate lb .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb 13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .22 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd E lb .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms, c.l. dlvd E lb .19½- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd E lb .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms, c.l. dlvd E lb .29 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd E lb .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms, c.l., dlvd E, lb .21½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .42 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd E, 100% basis, lb .43 - —
tanks, dlvd E, 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb fib dms, 500-lb lots and over lb 6.40 —
100-lb fib dms, smaller lots lb 6.65 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .67 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90% dms lb. .88 .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls lb .15 .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.75 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works lb .09 —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .09¾- —
Ferric, USP IX, cbys lb .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs 3.75 —
USP, cryst., dms, works lb .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb .86 —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lt 3.45 —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms, frt, alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran, pearls, cs lb. .64 .67
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd, gran, pearls, dms, 10,000-lb lots lb. 40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms, ton lots, frt, alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms, c.l, frt alld, lb .39 —
dms, l.c.l, frt alld lb 40 44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs, c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb .65 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb .66 .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½ .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls, c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 —
USP cryst., bbls, cns lb 09½ 10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —

Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 130.00 - 133.00
Fishscrap, dom, menhaden, dried, 50% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 126.00 - 129.00
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib, dms, kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib, dms., 10 kilos or more kilo 62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450 —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb .0420- —
Formic acid, 85% cbys, c.l., works, lb 1570 —
cbys, l.c.l. works lb .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb 1625- —
cbys, l.c.l. works lb 1675- 1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs, c.l, (ll mines, ton 19.00 —
calcined, bgs, c.l, same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla mines ton 17.50 —

Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l, ship, point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech, bgs, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c per lb higher west of Denver
Furfural, dms, c.l., works lb. .3 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N J lb .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd, dms, c.l., dlvd lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst, No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb .47½- —
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l lb .45½- —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb .22½- —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l. lb .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
Solid, No 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld., 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00 —
bbls, smaller lots lb 2.02 2.23
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.78 —
bbls, smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
Paste, bbls, frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls, c.l lb 53 —
150 AOAC test, bbls, c.l lb 65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l lb 72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls, c.l lb 75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls, c.l lb. 82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb 26 - —
Gentian root, bls lb 23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb 27 - —
Powd, bbls, bxs lb 27 —
Geraniol, extra, cns, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.40 2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.50 - 16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.50 - 16.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.40 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 13.00 - 18.50

for prompt action, specify

MATHIESON

mono-
di-
tri-

Ethylene Glycol

mono-
di-
tri-

Ethanolamines

These Mathieson organics will meet your most exacting requirements. They are produced to uncompromising quality standards at our modern organic chemicals plant in Brandenburg, Kentucky. Tank car, tank truck, and barge shipments can be made from the plant. Terminal storage facilities, for immediate delivery of tank truck and drum shipments, are maintained in key industrial areas. For data sheets, technical and shipping information, call or write today.

Ethylene Oxide	Ethanolamines
Ethylene Glycol	Ethylene Diamine
Diethylene Glycol	Polyamines
Triethylene Glycol	Surfactants (Poly-Tergents)
Polyethylene Glycols (Poly-G's)	Ethylene Dichloride
Glycol Ether Solvents (Poly-Solv's)	Dichloroethylether

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5952-A

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb	5.75	6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb	14.75	—
Ginger root, African bls	lb.	.19	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.37	—
Nigerian split, bgs.	lb.	.15½	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)			
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
dms t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
223 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
88 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
189 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c higher			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
l-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.60	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.16½	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15	—
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.16½	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.26¾	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.50
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¾	.08⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	18¼
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb	.20¾	.23¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., chys. dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.85	1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38	.43
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	.44
Tech. grade bgs.	lb.	.30	.35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP.	lb.	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.65	3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green bls	lb	.70	75
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	3.55
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif. 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works	lb	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York			
Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.45½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms, t.c.l. works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.00	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots,	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.00	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)			
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g. cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	.49
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.08
tanks, works, frt equald	ton.	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—

MAJOR SOURCE OF MAJOR ACIDS

SULFURIC ACID

Commercial Grades of 77.67 to 122.5% H_2SO_4. *"Special Grade"* concentrations of 93 to 100% H_2SO_4 with iron guaranteed less than 50 ppm and similarly low content of nitrogen, arsenic and other impurities. *Electrolyte Quality* at Sp.Gr. 1.300, 1.360, 1.400, 1.500 and 1.835. *Oleum* in all concentrations from 15% free SO_3 to 100% Liquid SO_3 (equivalent to 103.38 to 122.5% H_2SO_4). *Regenerated* Acid sludges are decomposed, regenerated and delivered as water-white 98% H_2SO_4 on an established contract basis. *Spent Acids* from the manufacture of white oils, fuels, chlorine gas, alcohols, DDT, butadiene and other products are recovered, regenerated or fortified for re-use at the source or for different use. In any case, Stauffer processing and contract arrangements eliminate waste, eliminate air and stream pollution or the alternative of in-plant conversion of process residues.

MURIATIC ACID

Delivered in standard strengths of 18°, 20° and 22° Bé corresponding to 27.92, 31.45 and 35.21% HCl. Stauffer also offers an extremely high-purity, high-analysis grade of muriatic acid for special uses. All grades are available in tank cars, tank trucks and carboys.

NITRIC ACID

Commercial Grades of 38°, 40° and 42° Bé corresponding to 56.52, 61.38 and 67.18% HNO_3. *Engravers' Quality* of the same concentrations is conditioned to prevent fuming and discoloration of etching plates.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Anhydrous, is shipped in 22-ton and 42-ton tank cars, and in 100- and 200-pound cylinders from the Nyotex Chemicals Division of Stauffer Chemical Company at Houston; aqueous acid from the Stauffer plant at Louisville, Ky.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
Consolidated Chemical Division: 6910 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas

Stauffer's Sulfuric Acid is shipped from Mobile, Ala., Los Angeles and Richmond, Cal., Hammond, Ind., Baton Rouge, La., Baytown, Fort Worth and Houston, Tex., and various stock points. Hydrochloric Acid is shipped from Richmond, Cal., and Fort Worth; Hydrofluoric Acid (anhydrous) from Houston; (aqueous) from Louisville.

80 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

testify to Stauffer Chemical Company's reliability as a major source of volume acids and an authoritative source of information on their use and handling.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra, c.l. works, lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington and Wyoming in those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 —
Hydrofuramide dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works lb. .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .39 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz. 6.00 6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .70 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd lb. 5.00 —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub. USP dms., jars lb. 2.30 2.39
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform NF, dms. kgs lb. 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.65 4.70
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.80 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev. Pacific Coast Ariz., Mon.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .51 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns, lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms. c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol refd. 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95% c.l. dms. dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99% dms. c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di. or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .75 —
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —

J

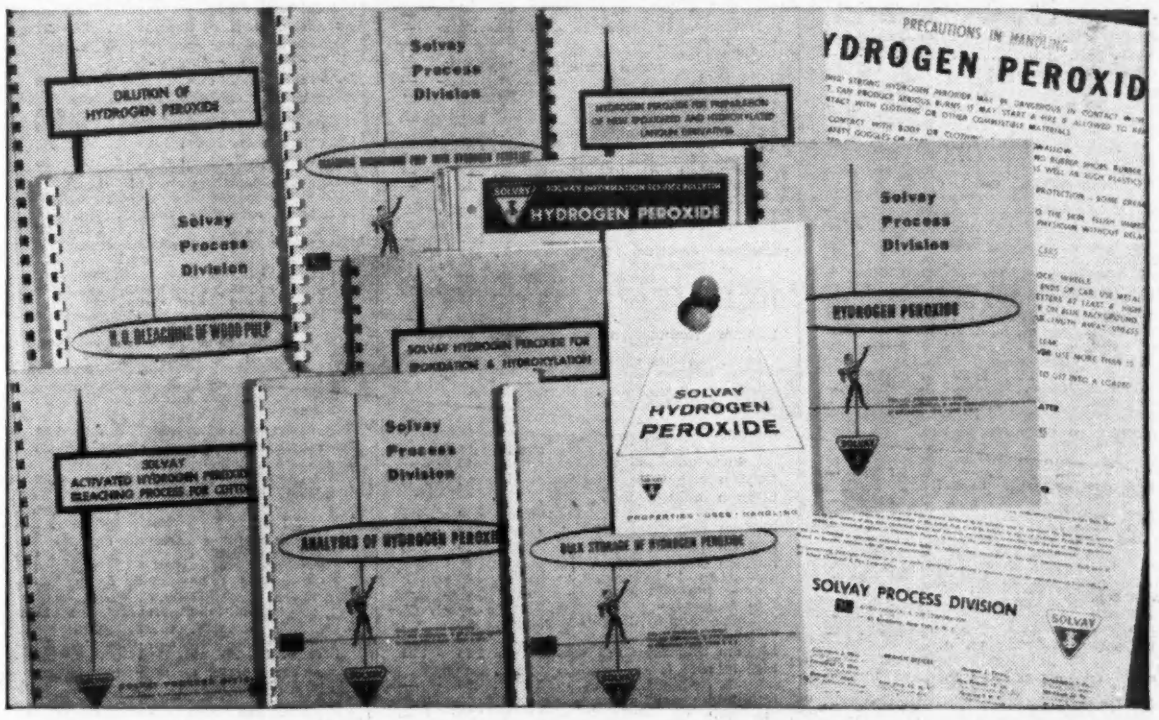
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 —
Powd. bbls. same basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Jalap root NF bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb. 3.60 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)
Juniper wood oil, tech. ens lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
Kaolin, NF, powd fib dms lb. 10 12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No 1 NF powd. bbls. lb. .40 - .50
No 2, powd. bbls lb. .35 .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 .33
Koch acid, bbls. frt. alld. 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r. tanks west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast N. J. N. Y. gal. .20 —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type tanks group 3 gal. .1437½ —
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788 .2100
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838 .2150
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. qeuald. lb. .1888 .2200
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. qeuald. lb. .1938 .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038 .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 .3650
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3138 .3700
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188 .3750



AVAILABLE TO YOU – TECHNICAL DATA ON SOLVAY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

To help you in your current operations—here is authoritative information on the analysis, uses, handling and storage of SOLVAY Hydrogen Peroxide. These booklets, bulletins and the wall precaution chart have been compiled from accepted sources, from SOLVAY's own research and from 77 years of field experience with chemical consumers in virtually every industrial category. Check the contents of the individual items—then check those that may be helpful to you on the coupon and mail.

HP-1—Solvay Hydrogen Peroxide: Physical properties, chemical reactions, shipping containers, handling, storage. 21 pages.
HP-2—Wall Chart: Precautions for handling hydrogen peroxide.
HP-6—Hydrogen Peroxide Bleaching of Wood Pulp: Applications and methods. 28 pages.
HP-7—Hydrogen Peroxide Bleaching of Groundwood Pulp: Chemicals used, analytical methods, bleaching operations. 15 pages.
HP-9—Hydrogen Peroxide Bulk Storage: Bulk shipping and storage equipment, equipment suppliers. 13 pages.
HP-10—Analysis of Hydrogen Peroxide: Analytical methods, reagents, indicators, standard solutions. 31 pages.
HP-13—Solvay Hydrogen Peroxide for Epoxidation & Hydroxylation: Up-to-date review and bibliography, methods, olefins used, present and potential uses of products. 8 pages.
HP-14—Solvay Activated Hydrogen Peroxide Bleaching Process for Cotton: Process description, operation details, commercial applications, cost and quality comparison. 7 pages.
HP-15—Dilution of Hydrogen Peroxide: How to dilute accurately, equipment and materials needed. 9 pages.
HP-16—Hydrogen Peroxide: Up-to-date review of properties, stabilization, manufacturing methods, purification and concentration (prepared on request for new issue of Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology). 20 pages.
HP-17—Hydrogen Peroxide for Preparation of New Epoxidized and Hydroxylated Lanolin Derivatives: Study of preparation methods and determination of reaction products' characteristics. 8 pages.
NO. 1-56—Information Service Bulletin: Directions and equipment for emptying drums of hydrogen peroxide.
NO. 8-1057—Information Service Bulletin: Directions for unloading tank cars of hydrogen peroxide.
NO. 6-56—Information Service Bulletin: Hydrogen peroxide in oxidation of vat dyes.
NO. 2-57—Information Service Bulletin: Hydrogen peroxide in finishing electroplated surfaces.
NO. 6-657—Information Service Bulletin: Hydrogen peroxide in foam rubber manufacture.
NO. 4-57—Information Service Bulletin: Hydrogen peroxide in shellac bleaching.
NO. 7-957 and NO. 9-1157—Information Service Bulletins: Hydrogen peroxide in wood bleaching.

Sodium Nitrite • Potassium Carbonate
Caustic Soda • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride
Caustic Potash • Chloroform • Vinyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene
Methyl Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Soda
Ash • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride
Monochlorobenzene • Mutual Chromium Chemicals
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Snowflake® Crystals

SOLVAY

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Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send me without cost the following SOLVAY Hydrogen Peroxide material:

☐ HP-1 ☐ HP-2 ☐ HP-6 ☐ HP-7
☐ HP-9 ☐ HP-10 ☐ HP-13 ☐ HP-14
☐ HP-15 ☐ HP-16 ☐ HP-17 ☐ NO. 1-56
☐ NO. 8-1057 ☐ NO. 6-56 ☐ NO. 2-57 ☐ NO. 6-657
☐ NO. 4-57 ☐ NO. 7-957

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
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City_____ Zone____ State_____

BC-49

Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100 — bbls., 20 or more works lb. .2150 — bbls., 5 to 19 works lb. .2200 — bbls., 1 to 4 works lb. .2250 — 80%, bbls., c.l. works lb. .2600 — bbls., 20 or more works lb. .3650 — bbls., 5 to 19 works lb. .3700 — bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. 3750 —

Lactic acid tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 — bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 — 44%, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95 bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35

USP, 85% cvls lb .85 .88

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - — bgs., 6,000-lb lots frt equald lb. .14½ — bgs., 2,000-lb lots frt equald lb. 14¾ — bgs., 200-lb lots frt equald lb. .15¼ —

Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher.

Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ —

USP fib dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½ —

fib. dms. 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼ —

fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾ —

USP lactose in bgs. ½c to 1c. lower

Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½ — l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾

Lady's slipper root bls lb 4.50 Nom

Lake C red toner alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lamp black bgs. c.l. works lb. .16 - .45

Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29 USP, anhyd., mds. works lb. .24 - .26 hydrous dms. works lb .23 .25

Lard, cash, dms. lb. .12¾- —

Lard oil (see Grease oil).

Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 —

Laurel leaf oil dms. cns lb 9.75 -12.50

Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 —

Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .30 - .32½ tanks lb. .27½- —

Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50

n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½ - — dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —

Lavandin oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.30

Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb 75 .80 Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40 Select, bls. lb. 1.10 —

Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00 38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.75 40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 -11.50

Spike, Spanish, cns lb 2.05 —

Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- — White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- — gran., bbls. lb. .26½- — powd., bbls lb. .26½- —

Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- — 3-lb. ogs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- — 1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- — 1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —

Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- — bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —

Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)

Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —

Lead iodide NF V jars lb 3.82 - —

Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —

Lead metal prime, pigs, New York lb. .12 - — St. Louis lb. .1180- —

Lead monosilicate bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - — bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —

Lead naphthenate liq. 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- — 24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- — Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .31¾- —

Lead nitrate bbls lb. .26¾- —

Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼

Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls.lb. .45 - .50

Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 - —

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- — bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- — 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis, lb. .1445- — bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- — 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis, lb. .1460- — bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —

Lead resinate, precip, 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —

Lead salicylate normal dms. works, lb. .48 - —

Lead silicate, (see Lead white basic silicate)

Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)

Lead tallate liq., 16% Pb dms lb. .15 - — 24% Pb, dms lb. .18½- — Solid, 30% Pb dms lb. .23¼- —

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17½- — bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .16 - — bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —

Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt. frt alld lb. .17¼- — bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15 non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16 unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14 non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots works lb 9.00 —

Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.00 USP, Calif. cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.90 Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50 Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65

dl-Leucine dms. works lb. 12.25 -15.00

Licorice root, gran., bls. lb .15 .17 Powd., bls. lb. .12 .15 Whole, bls. lb. .10 .12

Linalee wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 8.50

Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- — bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton. 21.20 - —

Hydrated, bulk, c.l. same basis, ton. 24.45 - —

Spray, bgs. c.l. same basis ton. 27.63 —

Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.60 West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 6.75 Expressed, West Indian, cns lb 8.50 -11.00

Terpeneless, dist., bots lb. 68.00 — expressed lb. 82.00 -100.00

Lime salts (see Calcium)

Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).

Limestone grd., bgs. works ton. 3.50 4.00

Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.65 Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.65 Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.12 - —

Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35 96-98%, dms lb. 5.25 - 6.60 Ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 5.90 Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.12 - —

Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82

Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms. frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25

Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb. .25 - — Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —

Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton. 55.50 - —

Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton. 52.00 - —

Linseed oil, raw dms. c.l., New York lb. .1790- — dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1890- — tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1430- — tanks, New York lb. .1580- — tankwagon, New York lb. .1620- .1630

Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb. higher.

Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .2090- — Water-white, dms. lb. .2390- —

Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¼

Litharge, comt. powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- — bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —

Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.55 1.67

Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt equald lb. 2.60 - —

Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.28½- — dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½ Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - — dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - — dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —

Lithium chloride, CP anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —

Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - — dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92

Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —

Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - — bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- — bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —

Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —

Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - — dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —

Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05

Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25

Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- — dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- — dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —

Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25

Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25

Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —

Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —

Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —

Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- — bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —

Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - — bgs. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 - —

Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .59 - .65

Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50

Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39

Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - — No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - — Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - — No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - — No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- — Solid No. 1 boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —

Lycopodium cs. lb. 8.00 - —

dl-Lysine monohydruchloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - —

l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs. lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls lb. 2.40 - — Siauw No. 2, whole, bls lb. 2.20 - — siftings, bls. lb. 2.10 - —

Mace oil, dist., cns. dms. lb. 13.50 -15.00

Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½ Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½ rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾- — bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- — USP, light bgs lb. .36½- .37½ heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 62.50 - —

Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton. 46.00 - —

Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb .95 - 1.00

Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- — bgs., t.l. frt. equald lb. .11 - — bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½- .13½

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - — bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- — bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14½- .15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾- — dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15

Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works ton. 58.00 - — bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 63.00 -80.00

Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.40 - —

Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½

Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - — dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - — tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —

Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .38 - — Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- — Sticks, ca. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —

Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).

Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.08

Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —

Magnesium silicate (see Talc)

Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .13

Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - — bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - — bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - — bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - — fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - — fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - — dms., l.c.l., works lb. .93 - 1.02

Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —

Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- — dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- — tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malic acid, tech. dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - — dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 - —

Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —

Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms, lb. .23½- —

Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —

Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - — 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - — 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —

Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —

Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- — Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —

Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - — dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - — dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —

Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —

Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- — Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —

Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 - — bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 - —

Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —

Mangrove bark, E. African, 35% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock, ton. 64.00 -65.00

South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00

Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .34 - .38 CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks. DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27 DK, bgs. lb. No stocks. DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom. MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾- .21 WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.

Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - — fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - — fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —

Marine pitch, dms lb. .04½- .05

MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).

MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).

Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - — bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —

Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 - .05

Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ Nom.

Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.75 - 5.90 Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15 Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - — bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - — bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.86 - — NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —

Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —

Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms, lb. 7.72 - —

Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01

Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —

Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - — bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - — NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —

Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).

Mercurous ionone renew. NF lb. 7.72 - —

Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).

Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 333.00 -336.00

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - — dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - — tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).

Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).

Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .73

Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidines).

Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).

Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).

Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).

Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).

Methacrylic acid, glacial, 99%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 — dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50 tanks, works lb. .45 —

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .55 —

Syn. zone 1 dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- — dms., l.c.l. works gal. .55½- — tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- — tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½ — Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- — Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- — dms. l.c.l. works gal. 58½- — tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal .38½ — tanks, 4,000 gal. min. frt alld. or dlvd gal .35½ —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - — Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld lb. .61 .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- — non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .22 - .22½

Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- — non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- — Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - — dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - — tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 -

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - — dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - — tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - — dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - — tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —

Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 — Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 2.65 Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75

Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65

Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - — 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - — 50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —

Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - — 50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - — 50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89

Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- — tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- — tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- — Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- — other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).

Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - — dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - — tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - — dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- — tanks, works lb. .43 - —

Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .45 Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - — 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- — 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms, lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —

Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - — dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - — tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - — dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - — tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - — dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- — tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.50

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).

Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - — t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —

Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.62½-	.67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots.	gram.	No Prices.	
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.80	—
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb	4.35	—
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.8c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago			
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted	lb	3.25	—
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works	lb.	.12½-	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works	lb.	.13½-	—
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd. paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works	lb	.02	—
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½-	—
bgc. l.c.l. ex whse.	lb.	.07¼-	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacquer, bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.09	—
rubber, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E	lb.	.08	—
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E	lb.	.08¾	—
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	—
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E.	lb.	.09	—
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E	lb.	.08¼-	—
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09	—
Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher			
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160-	.0675
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., t.o.b. refy	gal.	.62	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.47	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.53	—
Mineral oil, white, tech., 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.59	—
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.61	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.63	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½-	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.68½-	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1660-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1760-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25	—
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.25	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.25	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	—
Newark	gal.	.29	—
New York, dlvd.	gal.	.30½-	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2725-	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½-	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169	—
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.20½-	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.14	—
tanks, New York	gal.	.18	—
Molybdated orange bbls	lb.	48	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works	lb	1.15	—
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content	lb	1.39	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works	lb	1.20	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.58½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaliphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, frt equald 100% basis.	lb.	.29	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms. l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.29	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb	3.05	—
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis	lb	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd	lb.	1.07	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)			
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Mor o-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)			
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd. cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride NF cns.	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate USP cns	oz	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	.53¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn. ambrette fib, dms., 100-lb lots	lb	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib dms. 100-lb lots.	lb	4.70	5.30
cns. 25-lb lots	lb	5.35	—
cns. 5-lb lots	lb	5.45	—
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns. 25-lb lots	lb	1.45	—
cns. 5-lb lots	lb	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Montana, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.09¼-	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms.	lb	17½	Nom
Myristic acid, dms.	lb.	.23	.25½
tanks	lb.	.22¾-	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	52.00	53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	59.00	60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	73.00	74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.19½	15¾
Myrrh gum cs	lb	50	.55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha petroleum)			
Naphtha petroleum cleaner's 140°F. flash tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	15½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	19½-	—
Naphtha, VM&P petroleum, 225°-300°F. b.r. tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal	.13875	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston	gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½-	—
Newark	gal.	.20½-	—
New York	gal.	.20½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.30	—

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Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp. 78° bgs., large lots lb. .035 - .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis lb. 15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. 18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-3,6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb.70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
8-pt. bots, extra, cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, bags, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis, lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.87 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian cns., dms lb.12.50 -14.00
USP dist. West indian cns. dms. lb.13.00 -14.00
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

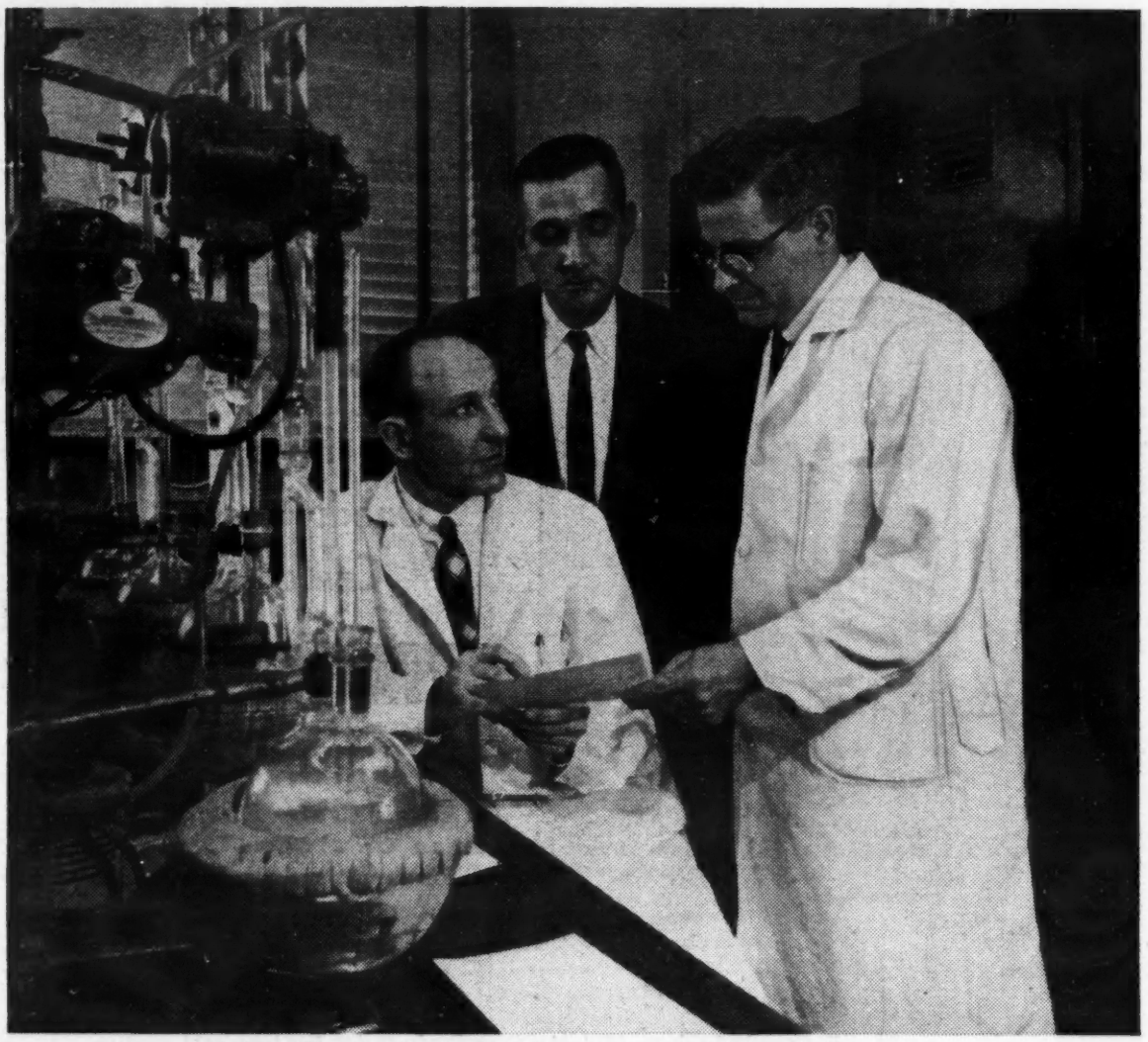
Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19¾- .22¼
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18½- .19
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14½ Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 - —
Opium USP cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
USP gran cns. oz. 21.45 -21.80
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90

From Heyden Newport



Bill Kraft, Earl Barkley, George Roberts work out Pentek® application problem.

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Problem: To speed the air drying rate of long oil pentaerythritol alkyds made from low-cost tall oil fatty acid.

Solution: The High Polymer Alkyd Technique, developed by Heyden Newport Research, was applied to a typical long oil alkyd formulated with tall oil fatty acids. The result was a lower cost alkyd of acceptable drying properties—with improvements in viscosity, color, and alkali and detergent resistance.

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Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .85 - —

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish cns lb 2.00 —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 - —
powd. bbls. bxs lb 68 - —
Verona bls lb 35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract liq. No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .87 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns. smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14½- .15½
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - .46
Yugoslavian bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91% powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 64.00 -65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .17½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22½- .23
tanks lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.33 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. 22 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c higher
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks f.ex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs lb. .26 - —
Lampong black, bgs. lb. .26¼- —
Sarawak black, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Funtuas, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. 70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. 12¾ —
Peri acid, dry bbls. frt alld lb 1.35 —
Paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.30 —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms. c.l., refy. lb. 07¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 10½ —
tanks, refy lb. 05½ —
Extra amber, dms. c.l., refy lb. 06¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 09⅛ —
tanks, refy lb. 04½ —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. 08½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 10½ —
tanks, refy lb. 05⅞ —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. 08⅝ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. 06⅜ —
soft yellow, dms, c.l., refy lb. 06¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 09⅛ —
tanks, refy lb. 04½ —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Only Exchange Brand Orange Oil goes so far!

Because it comes only from California oranges, richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents. It is made and guaranteed by the Sunkist Growers, whose experience and skills in citrus-product manufacture are unmatched.

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Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Petroleum Sulfonate—Red Oil

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms. c.l. works lb. .16½ - .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.06 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 89-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
E2-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. t.l.t., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. t.l.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms. works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 76¼ - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb lots works lb. 1.10 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½ - .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17 75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 - .1450
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .1550 - .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .423
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .31½ - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634 - —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745 - —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½ - —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½ - —
Pink root, bls. lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.24 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works lb. 69.00 - 75.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb 45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .23
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .25½ - —
Danish lb. .25 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. No Stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dms., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½ - .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .63
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms. c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼ - —
NF, cryst., works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33¼ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .38 - .38½
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, comi. kgs., works lb. .28 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .746 - .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l. lb. .42¼ - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.83 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No Prices
Progesterone acetate, bots gram. No Prices
Propane (indust. tanks group 3 gal 05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005 - —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb 22¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 23¾ - —
tanks, works lb 20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 56.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03½ - —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41 75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb dms lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½ - .17
Clarified, liq., 32% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718 - —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½ - .75
Quinine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½ - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½ - .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald .. lb. .77½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis .... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms. works .. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works .... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Fungstated, PTMA works kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 33.00 -39.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin USP tin dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium 6lb. dms kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 107 50 —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., t.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 - —
Rosemary oil Spanish NF cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.50
Spanish, tech., cns. dms .. lb. .50 - .90
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, 6lb dms., works unit-lb. .12 - —
resin 25-45% fib dms works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¼- —
bgs. ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum tanks, Calif ex tax San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 — —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin NF fib dms. 10 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium fib dms. 1,000-lb lots works lb 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks same basis lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins. lb. 36.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish cns. ..... lb 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour raw bgs. ..... lb .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms. ..... lb 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
6lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd... lb. .39¼- —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd .. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .68
Powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .78
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.75 -12.50
Sardine oil, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .65
Savin oil, USP, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns lb 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .93 - —
Powd. bgs., frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture 6lb dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
6lb dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium powd. 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian nat., bgs lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs... lb. .21½- —
nat. bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan hulled shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Shellac bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs. 10-bg lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works. gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works... lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 —
bgs. t.c.l. works ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works .... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works .... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs...Troy oz. .38⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots .....oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots .....oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb. 65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls.....lb. .33 - —
Powd., bls. .....lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. .....lb. .30 - —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake 76% dms c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 3.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms. 300 lbs or more lb .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works .. lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite 90% pink powder 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works. lb. .17½- —
less than ton lots, works ... lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots..... kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots ..... kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. .45 - —

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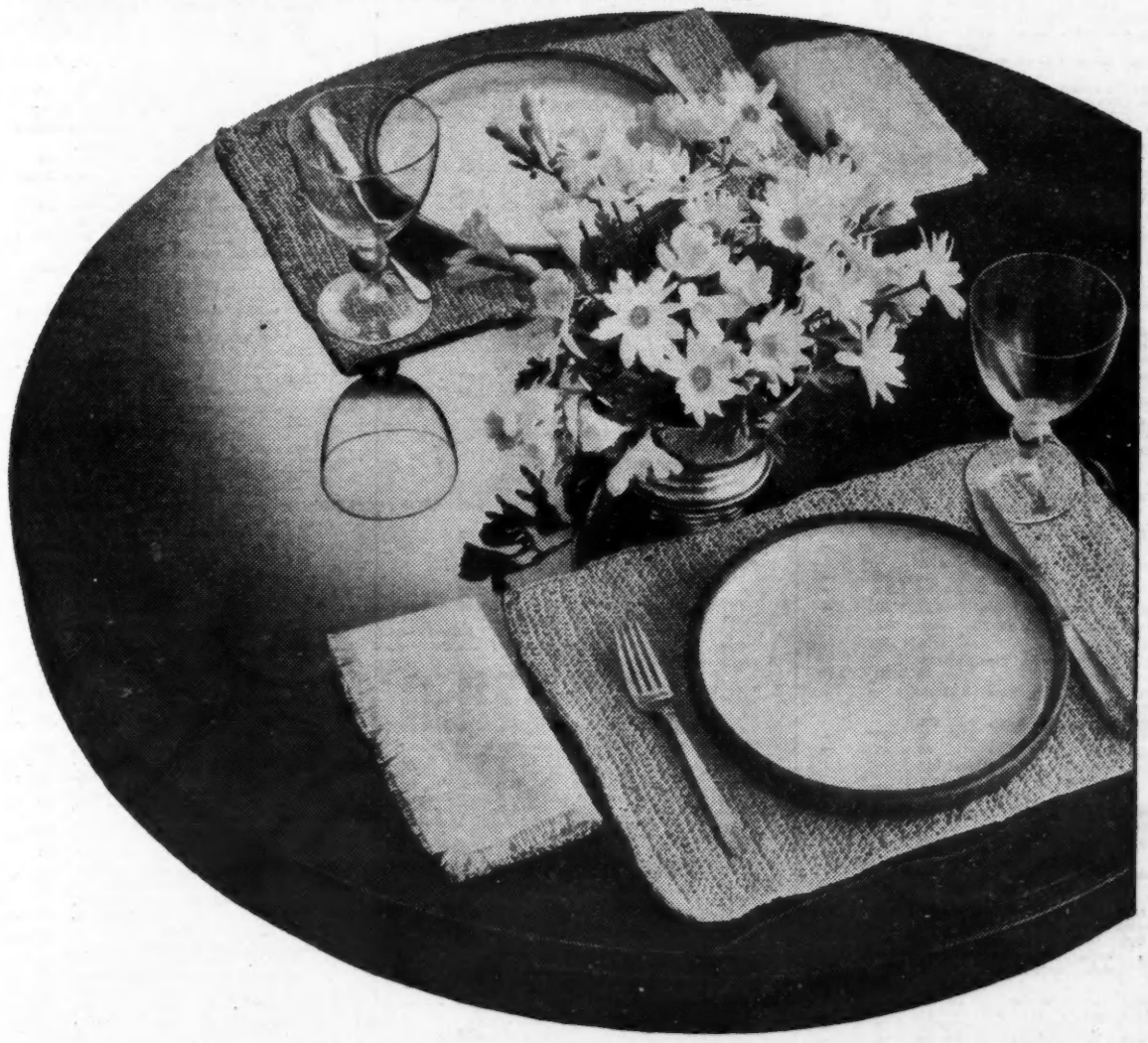

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Lacquer finishes add to the natural beauty of modern furniture and protect it, too! Lacquer manufacturers who use Enjay solvents in their formulas are assured of high purity, uniform boiling range and carefully controlled evaporation rates.

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ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

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ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
ogs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1990 - —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.70 - —
obls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .09½ - .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride USP gran. bgs. lb. .03 - —
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .60 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms. over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots.lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¼ - —
Anhyd. dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430 - —
Sodium formate bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l, works, lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld, lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 6.75
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs. works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l, t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald, 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.s., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E. lb. .596 - .658
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.s., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l, same baris lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .37½ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E.lb. .39½ - —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleums, aromatic 334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots works.lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton.58.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11¼ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾ - —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1578- .1600
tanks lb. .1378- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1528- .1550
tanks lb. .1328- —
salad, dms. lb. .15½ - —
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½ - —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾ - .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.01½ - 1.02½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .952 - 1.446
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½ - .83½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.029
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¾ - .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs lb. .06½ .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs lb. .17 - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½ - .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼ - .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .190 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.58.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt. alld, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk lb. .1260- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd. dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo.18 75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.88
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 8.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo 6.05 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs.	4.65	-	—
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs.	4.70	-	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs.	2.55	-	—
bbls., mines 100 lbs	3.80	-	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	2.65	-	—
bbls., mines 100 lbs.	3.90	-	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs.	4.40	-	—
bbls., mines 100 lbs.	5.55	-	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
bbls., mines 100 lbs.	4.10	-	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb.	04½	-	—
ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb.	.05¼	-	—
tanks same basis lb	04	-	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml. cyls., works, frt equald lb.	.10	-	.12
multi-unit cars works lb.	0535	-	—
tanks, works lb	045	-	—
Refrigeration 150-lb cyls. dlvd lb.	.33	-	—
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms c.l., frt equald lb	04½	-	—
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb.	.05¼	-	—
tanks, same basis lb	04	-	—
Sulfuric acid 60° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs	2.00	-	—
cbys., t.c.l. works 100 lbs	2.45	-	—
tanks works ton	18.60	-	—
Sulfuric acid 66° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs	2.25	-	—
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs	2.55	-	3.35
tanks works ton.	22.35	-	—
98%, tanks, works ton.	23.50	-	—
99.100% tanks works ton	23.95	-	—
Sulfuric acid CP NF, consumers cbys, c.l. frt equald lb.	12¾	-	—
consumers' cbys t.c.l. same basis lb.	.14¼	-	.14¾
5-pt bots extra cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb.	16¼	-	—
5-pt bots extra cs. t.c.l., same basis lb	18¼	-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton	25.00	-	—
40% tanks, works ton	29.00	-	—
65%, tanks, works ton	39.50	-	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin bgs ex dock ton.	205.00		Nom.
28% tannin grd. bgs ex dock ton.	200.00		Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton.	.90		.93
bulk c.l Carteret N. J. unit-ton.	.90		.93
Superphosphate triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa Fla unit-ton.	.98		—
Sweet birch oil USP northern, cns lb	4.25		9.50
USP, southern, cns lb.	2.10	-	2.30

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2,4,5-T, dms. c.l. works frt equald. lb	1.18	-	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb	1.25	-	—
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb	1.24	-	—
dms., t.c.l., works lb	1.29	-	—
Talc dom fibrous, New York, grd. bgs. c.l. works ton.	28.00		—
bgs. t.c.l. works ton.	31.00		-36.00
Dom. fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton.	31.00	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.	34.00	-	—
99.95% micronized bgs. works ton	38.00		—
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.	34.00		-39.50
ord. Vermont off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.	19.40		-
bgs., t.c.l., works ton	37.00		-
Imp. Canadian grd bgs. c.l., mines ton.	20.00		35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb.	.04¼	-	.04½
tanks, works lb.	.02¾	-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb	07¾	-	—
dms., t.c.l., works lb	.08	-	.08½
tanks, works lb.	.06	-	.06½
Refd. dms., c.l., works lb	.08¾	-	—
dms., t.c.l., works lb	.07	-	.07½
tanks works lb.	05½	-	.06
Tall oil acids, dms. c.l. works lb.	.10½	-	.12
dms. t.c.l. lb.	.11	-	.12½
tanks works lb	08½	-	.10
Tall pitch dms. c.l., works ton	50.00		70.00
tanks, works ton.	40.00	-	—
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.11		Nom.
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08½	-	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb.	.09¼	-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb.	.07½	-	.07⅝
prime, tanks, dlvd lb.	.07⅛	-	.08
special tanks, dlvd lb.	.07¾	-	.07⅞
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., t.c.l lb.	.08¾	-	.09¼
50% bbls., t.c.l. lb.	.10	-	.10½
Tallow acids, dist. dms. lb.	.16¼	-	.18¾
tanks lb.	.13¾	-	—
Hydrogenated, dms. lb.	.15½	-	.18
Tallow oil, acidless dms., c.l. lb	.14½	-	—
dms. t.c.l lb	15½	-	17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb.	2.65	-	3.00
Tankage animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton.	6.00	-	—
Animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton.	8.00	-	—
Tannic acid NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb	2.05	-	—
bbls., smaller lots lb	2.06		2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.95	-	—
bbls., smaller lots lb	1.96		2.01
Tech., dms. lb	1.05	-	—
Tansy oil, dms. lb.	7.50		9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse. lb.	.10½	-	.11½
Siamese, first quality same basis, lb.	.07	-	.07⅛
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal.	.53½	-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal.	.55½	-	—
tanks, same basis gal.	.43½	-	—
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal.	.60	-	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal.	.62	-	—
tanks, same basis gal.	.50	-	—
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis gal.	.75	-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal.	.77	-	—
tanks same basis gal.	.65	-	—
Tar coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms c.l. lb	49	-	—
230 or 250-lb dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shot lb	49½	-	—
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb.	.50	-	—
100-lb dms. lb	51	-	—
Imp., bgs. lb	40	-	.44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb.	.70	-	—
Terpineol, prime, dms. lb.	.30	-	.45
Extra, dms. lb.	.41	-	.70
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb.	.64	-	.75
Prime, dms. lb.	.53	-	.56
Terpinyl propionate dms. lb.	1.75		3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram.	No Prices		
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram.	No Prices		
Tetrachloroethane dms. works lb	.14½	-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l. works lb.	.20½	-	—
dms., t.c.l. works lb.	.22		23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd E lb.	61½	-	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E lb	62½	-	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt equald lb.	75	-	—
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb.	.53½	-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb.	.54½	-	—
tanks, dlvd E lb.	.51	-	—
Tetrahydrofuran dms. c.l., t.l., works lb.	.35½	-	—
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb.	.37	-	—
tanks works lb.	.35	-	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb.	.34½	-	—
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb.	.35½	-	—
dms. c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb.	.36½	-	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb.	.37½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb.	.34	-	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb.	.35	-	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)			
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb.	7.50		10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.	5.00		10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb.	4.50	-	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb.	4.75	-	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb.	3.90	-	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb.	3.63	-	—
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.	40.00	-	—
USP ampule grade fib dms. kilo.	42.00	-	—
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.	40.00	-	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., tan tots lb.	.72	-	—
dms., less ton lots lb.	.74	-	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb.	5.20	-	—
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works, lb.	6.20	-	—
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis lb.	1.33	-	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb.	4.00	-	—
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb.	.33	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.35	-	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb.	3.50	-	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots kilo.	450.00	-	600.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb.	.26	-	—
Spanish, bgs. lb.	.14	-	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb.	.33	-	—
white, cns lb	2.20		—
Tech., white cns lb	40		1.65
Thymol, fib dms lb	2.60		3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb	7.30		—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits) lb.	.92¾	-	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.25½	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.26½	-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.25½	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.26½	-	—
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.	180.00	-	—
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.	205.00	-	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.	215.00	-	—
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.27½	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb.	28½	-	—

The lighter side of paint . . . of paint manufacturing, that is . . . is no joke. It's sometimes tougher than our painter's job of trying to match milady's big blue eyes.

In trade sales color systems that need unvarying white bases, and for other products (such as industrial tints) that need lightness of color plus hiding and durability, TITANOX* white pigments will lighten the burden of your pigmentation problems. And our Technical Service Department can help you with such problems. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

5719

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

*TITANOX is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation.

Titanium Dioxide-Calcium Pigment—Urea-Ammonia Liquor

Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid bbls. frt. alld lb 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo.91 00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134 20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30 50 - 32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

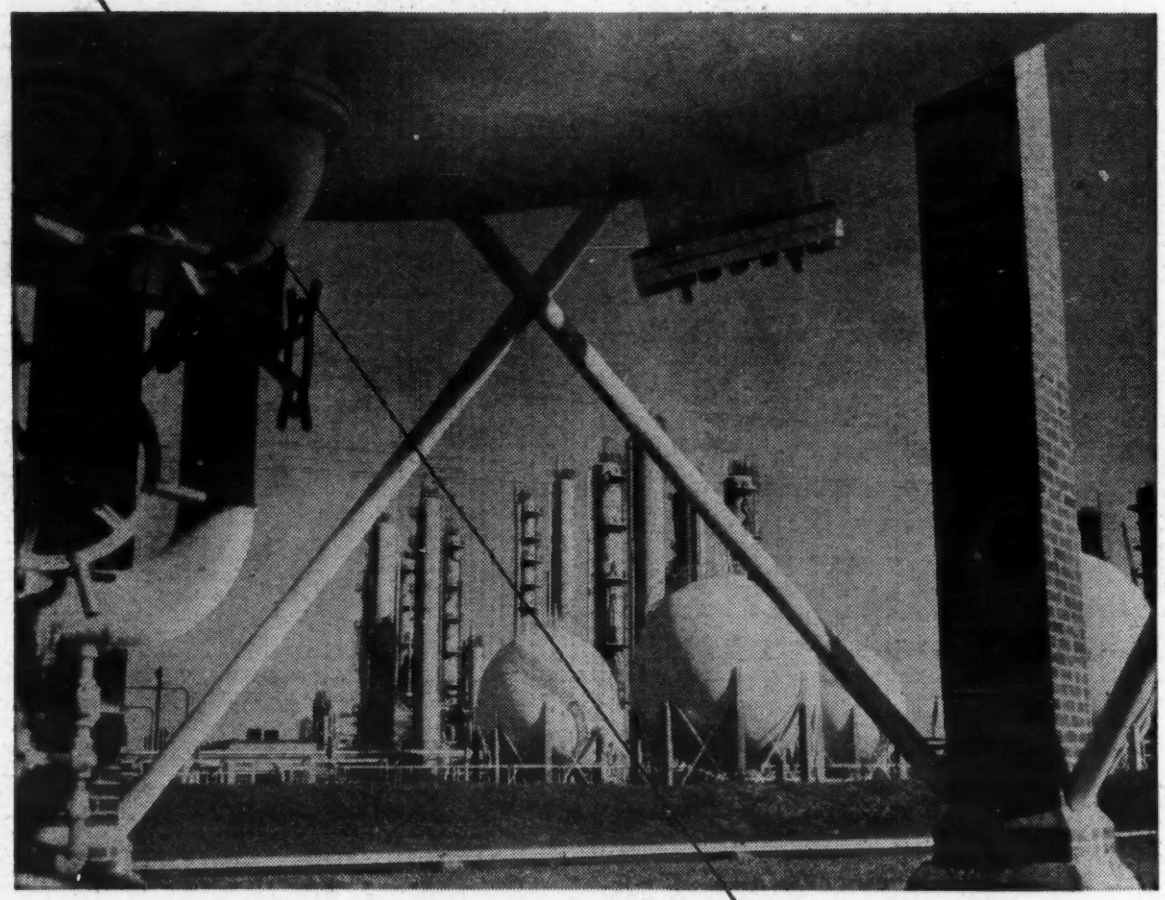
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln, ret cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms, c.l., works, dlvd, E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, 6lb cans, works. lb. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, New York lb. .21¼- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms lb. .28 43
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .38

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala, Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.). Miss, N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton 126 00 —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 —

Now Petro-Tex TRIISOBUTYLENE



In addition to recently-announced commercial production of diisobutylene, Petro-Tex can now deliver high-purity triisobutylene in substantial commercial volume.

We will welcome inquiries from users and interested researchers on Petro-Tex Triisobutylene as well as

BUTADIENE DIISOBUTYLENE
n-BUTYLENE 1 n-BUTYLENE 2

Kindly address your inquiries to us at P.O. Box 2584, Houston 1, Texas.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works ..lb. .85 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .17 • .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 • —
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 • —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ..ton. 82.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ..ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works ... lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 9.00 • 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 9.25 • 9.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.50 • —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.83 • 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.93 • 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 • —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. ..... lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 • —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 • —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 • —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 • .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 • —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 • —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.48 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.31 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials gram. 215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo. 45.90 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.98 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls ..... lb. 1.93 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ..ton. 78.50 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ..ton. 73.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock ..lb. .06275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock ..lb. .0849- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. .... gal. 12.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. ... lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 4.53 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. .lb. .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. ..... lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 • 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 56.00 • —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.90 • 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 • —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Cryst. 56°-53°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —

Continued on page 53

AZODOX

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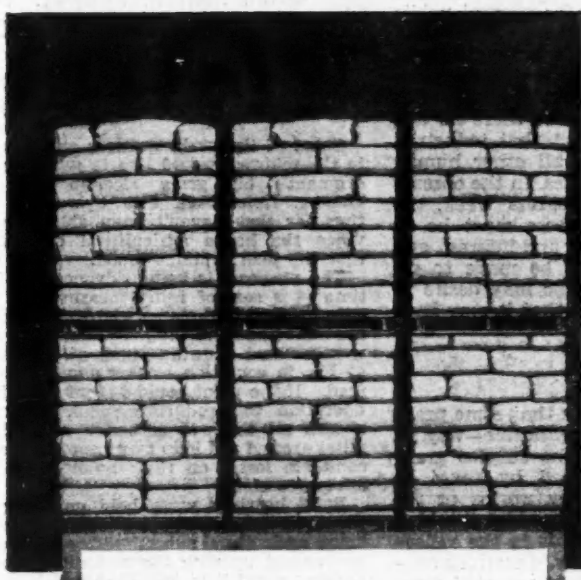

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Flows More Freely, Less Dusting than conventional zinc oxides.

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AZODOX is a revolutionary new form of zinc oxide (de-aerated). With twice the density, half the bulk of conventional oxides, AZODOX is the answer to your storage problem. AZODOX comes to you in an easy-to-handle small package, shaped to permit closely packed, unitized shipments. *And the perfect texture of the material remains unchanged.*

AZODOX is available in all grades of American process lead-free zinc oxide.

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Publicizing Chemical Progress

Next Monday will be the first day of this year's Chemical Progress Week. It is earnestly to be desired and urged that every member of the chemical industry participate to the full in the observance of that event, for the promotion of public relations. The observance should be on a community scale and fitted to the ability of the community adequately to understand and evaluate what is offered for it to hear and see—and think about.

There is no place for nuclear or stratospheric topics in any community message. The utmost care should be exercised to exclude any such matters and others, whatever their scientific status, to which the reactive response of the general public will be stated something like th's: "Great stuff, no doubt; but what good is it?" The progress in which the people of any community can be expected to be interested is that which has some easily discernible bearing on their needs or desires; they will not even try to get anything that is over their heads.

Community observance of Chemical Progress Week should take full cognizance of the sentiment of the local public, whether it be the creature of actual experience, of individual reading, or of some more or less justifiable propaganda with respect to such often controversial "chemical" practices as the alleged pollution of air or water and the production of untoward side-results in the mass application of pesticidal sprays or dusts. Those who would comment publicly upon such progress as that represented by the providing of new insecticides, for example, must be prepared to handle initiatively or responsively such aspects as the widely publicized accounts of the development by insects of resistance to the new materials—something which did not at least become generally known in connection with the application of the earlier-used pyrethrum larkspur and arsenicals.

Chemical progress has gone far over a very broad front, covering an area much too expansive for general public comprehension. In the publicizing of that progress, there is a fundamental necessity that it be reduced to the common denominator of public relations. It is equally essential that there be due recognition of the fact that industrial public relations, like all other human relations, have two sides. In the observance of Chemical Progress Week, the measure of the progress must be in terms of public service and interest, and due endeavors should be made to ascertain what the public may desire to know and to hear all that it may have to say.

Disposing of Surplus Grain

Every practical-experienced economist knows that political proposals and projects having to do with matters in that area are not to be expected to make sense—and seldom do. So it is that such observers of today's needs in the national economy of this country are not notably impressed by the proposal by more than a score of members of the United States Senate in the bill S 3489 that the surplus grain acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the costly federal program of subsidization of agricultural excesses be converted, at least in substantial part, into alcohol for "defense" or "security" stockpiling (OPD, March 24, page 3). They do not see that such a move would do any permanent reducing of the grain holdings, to say nothing of the promised reducing of storage costs and increasing of farm prices. They know that there still would be a costly need for storage and that loss through "evaporation" (?) would not be much, if any, less than that expected through spoilage of the stored grain. And, of course, it would cost something to have the converting done, even if the "surplus" alcohol plant in Omaha were, or could be, fully utilized. There is reason to assume that there is some provision in public law 480 that would require that the converting be done by private enterprise.

It is highly desirable that some practicable—even if not profitable—way be found to dispose of the surplus grain before it all is spoiled by fungi or something or eaten by worms or rodents. It is too late to start thinking about the applying of it to the relieving of any such a costly, disastrous condition as that privately reported from Florida about a month ago: "The cold weather certainly damn near ruined this state. Thousands of range cattle have starved to death as the grass was all killed and there was no feed down here and no provision for rounding them up." But, there is going to be—there already is—a need for feed in regions where the storm damage has not been so bad. In terms of social and commercial economy—even though not politically—it would be much better to turn adequate quantities of the surplus grain over to farmers who are in need of feed, in order that the cost of meat to consumers will not go to new all-time high levels. Have the grain ground into that good oldfashioned meal provided in the days of local flour-milling as "mixed midlin's"—a very good and acceptable feed for all sorts of young animals, from chicks to calves. And good in taste and nutritive value as gruel or mush on the family table—especially timely in these days of recourse to government for some sort of unemployment compensation.

What About the Railroads

Now that the congress has approved the spending of billions of dollars on a national highway program, with an anti-recession side objective of providing several hundred thousand jobs, all sorts of conjecturing is getting under way as to what, if anything, it will do for the much receded railroads of this country. A senate subcommittee started looking and listening into the railroad situation shortly after the convening of the current session. After about a fortnight of such inspection, the chairman of the subcommittee said that prompt and constructive action must be taken to "preserve the railroad industry and bolster the nation's economy," he having earlier declared that the inquiry was directed to the "deteriorating railroad situation and its effect on the national transportation picture."

Representative executives of the railroad industry, appearing before the senate group, have, for the most part, expressed three general views on what the federal government should do to put the roads on a proper, profitable footing, to dispel the "specter of bankruptcy" which they said had risen for seven passenger-carrying lines in the east. February reports show increasing losses in various regions.

Some of the representatives have advocated increases in rates—a number of roads in the east have raised their passenger fares. Other executives have urged subsidization, especially for commuter lines; the handling of commuter transportation was declared to be, not a business, but a public service on which it is impossible to make a profit. The third view has been that the railroads are not generally interested in subsidies as such, but want to be able to help themselves. The president of a prominent western line, while charging that "subsidized competition from air lines, trucks, and barges was a handicap to rail lines," declared that the only way that could be corrected was, not by getting a subsidy, but by being released from federal curbs, so that the railroads could compete "on equal grounds."

Although agreeing with some of the railroads' plaints, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission told the senators that the roads could do much to help themselves by giving more consideration to passengers in dining-car service, employee courtesy, and telephone contacts with ticket offices. He did not say anything about lack of consideration on the part of commuters when, storm conditions having forced them to leave thir automobiles at home, they jam the facilities and schedules of ordinarily unpatronized local lines.

The plaints of the railroads are not all at federal levels. One of their most bemoaned woes arises from the way in which they are assessed for real-property taxes under state and local programs. What they have to pay in that connection is alleged to be more than their gross income from serving the taxing area.

The railroads should get at least the same measure of governmental assistance that is given to other forms of transportation; although it might in part be something other than the construction and maintenance aid given to highways. The railroads have contributed more than any other transportation service to the growth of business as a whole in this country. Business should reciprocate with the appreciation which that contribution still deserves. It should use the railroads and give strong support to their fair cause at all governmental levels.

Washington Talks It Over

Grain Men in Midwest Want to See Omaha Alcohol Plant Running Again, But They Can't Persuade Washington.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Some of the grain growers and dealers in the midwest would like to get the government's big grain alcohol plant at Omaha, Neb., back into operation, but thus far they haven't been able to convince the house agricultural committee that the plan contains merit.

The proposal is being advanced at this time as a sort of relief measure for the corn growers of the area whose corn stocks are suffering from the long months of wet weather and showing signs of becoming so low in condition as to be unsalable as feed. If the plant could be put back into operation to produce alcohol, it could absorb all the wet corn for a hundred miles around and help many growers avoid complete losses on their holdings, so its advocates claim.

Brief hearings were held on the proposal at an "emergency" session of a house agricultural subcommittee last week, but wound up with the committee doing nothing about it at that time and it probably won't unless the pressure becomes greater than it is now. The plan appeared to have these two strikes against it:

1. The plant could not get into operation for sixty or ninety days, which would be too late to do enough good in a worsening situation to warrant the effort and expense.

2. The cost of the wet corn would still be too high to make alcohol that would compete pricewise with petroleum alcohol either on the commercial market or for sale to the Defense department as fuel for jet planes, rockets and missiles.

Inedible Tallow Export Rise Shown

A special study made by Department of Agriculture economists of the inedible tallow and greases market over the past decade has produced some interesting results.

Production and total disappearance have shown a sharp uptrend in the past ten years, rising from 2 billion pounds in 1947 to 3 billion in 1957. Domestic use declined through 1952 but has remained relatively stable since then at around 1.6 billion pounds.

Expanded consumption in feeds, fat splitting and "other" products just about offset the declining use of inedible tallow and greases in soap and enabled domestic use to hold at a stable rate. Exports have risen sharply in the last decade and in 1957 accounted for nearly half of total disappearance.

Radiation Unit Set Up by PHS

The dangers of public exposure to radiation have become so common-place that the Public Health Service has decided to meet the problem head-on. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has just created a new Division of Radiological Health in PHS to provide technical assistance to state agencies in dealing with medical, industrial and other activities involving public exposure to radiation.

The growing importance of radiation in the health field is reflected by the fact that, just ten years ago, the agency's radiation unit consisted of one physician and a secretary. Today, fifty-one persons and a budget of almost $400,000 are involved in various aspects of radiation work. Under the new division, the program can be expected to expand to a staff of seventy-six with a budget of over $600,000 in fiscal year 1959.

Dr. Francis J. Weber, longtime career officer in PHS and at present medical director of the Denver, Colo., regional office, will be chief of the new division.

Book Shelf

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, 2nd Edition. By W. L. Faith, Donald B. Keyes, and Ronald L. Clark. Cloth; 844 pages, 2x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $16.

This volume contains important economic facts about some 140 different industrial chemicals. Each chemical is treated in a separate chapter, and supplies up-to-date information on such factors as: How it is made including commercial process details, end-use patterns, production over the last twenty years, price ranges over the last twenty years, important chemical and physical properties, usual commercial grades, packaging and shipping, who makes it, and where.

Any important economic trends are noted. New processes replace obsolete ones which were shown in the original edition, if there have been any such process changes. This is a book important to chemical market research and sales people.

ORAL COMMUNICATION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION. By Robert S. Casey. Cloth, 199 pages, 5x7½ inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $4.50.

This book deals with methods of overcoming bridges and barriers to effective communication. It deals with organization of material, composition, delivery of formal and impromptu speeches, and the use of mechanical and illustrative aids.

Part of the book reviews the most common errors in the speech writing of chemists and engineers, and points out corrective measures.

Heavy Chemicals

A trade report last week that sulfuric acid prices had been subject to a "general reduction" of $3 to $5 per ton in the New York and Philadelphia areas caused a great deal of consternation among acid producers. A canvass of sellers in the New York vicinity shortly before presstime revealed that previous quotations for all grades of sulfuric were unchanged. Furthermore, some observers emphasized, there was little likelihood that price schedules would be reduced. It was felt that the report grew out of rumors of price shading in the keenly competitive east coast market area.

The report did not aid the market at a time when current business conditions continued slack. Mineral acid markets, in particular, have been adversely affected by dropping steel and automobile production rates.

While a number of chemicals, including dry caustic soda, red phosphorus, calcium phosphates and some grades of sodium sulfate advanced last week, the nonferrous metals market continued to slump owing to current slack business conditions.

Producers lopped aluminum metal by 2 cents per pound. Lead was cut by 1 cent. Mercury and tin eased, and zinc was in an unenviable position. Copper was judged slightly firmer, owing to a mine strike in Chile.

Aluminum and lead chemicals were not expected to be affected by reductions in the metals. In the case of lead acetate, for instance, declining use and rising production costs were expected to stabilize its price position, regardless of the lead metal decline.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 29 at 90.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.0 percent for the previous week, and 97.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 25c. per cwt.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 25c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, solid, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, flake, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Phosphorus, red, dms., 7c. per lb.
Tins, 10c. per lb.
Sodium sulfate, anhyd., tech., $2 per ton.
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, $1 per ton in bulk, $2 per ton in bags.

Reduced

Aluminum, 2c. per lb.
Lead, 1c. per lb.
Mercury, $3 per flk.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 6, 1957
104.84	104.86	104.82	104.40

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Trade was largely dormant last week, as plating business for automobiles and appliances showed little or no signs of picking up.

Hydrochloric—This market continued weak. Steel output continues to slip, and some indications are that it has not reached bottom yet, even though last week's steel output rate was the lowest since before World War II.

Neoprene production, at best a large volume consumer of hydrochloric, continues off. Demand for neoprene was so poor last week that a producer laid off several hundred employees at one location.

Hydrofluoric—Demand for this acid has slowed up considerably over the past two or three weeks. Previously, when the other mineral acids were doing poorly, HF inquiry had been brisk owing to good demand for stainless steel and fluorination of hydrocarbons.

But indications last week were that the general downtrend in business has finally caught up with HF consumption, despite the fact that sales patterns are relatively better than for the other acids.

Nitric—The anticipated increase in use for fertilizer manufacture has not lived up to expectations. Other end uses, including steel and stainless steel, are slow, with no immediate prospects of picking up.

Phosphoric—Demand reflects general business conditions. Consumers tend to purchase for immediate delivery to cover actual needs. Plant and animal food inquiry continues to lag.

Sulfuric—Last week a trade press report announced a "general" price reduction of $3 and $5 per ton in the New York and Philadelphia areas.

According to this source, 66 degree acid was newly quoted at $19.35 per ton, tankcars, delivered and 60 degree acid, $15.60 per ton, same basis.

A canvass of the industry in the New York area last week by OPD revealed that no one had announced reduced prices, and that 66 degree acid was still scheduled at $22.35 per ton, and 60 degree acid, at $18.60 per ton, f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Furthermore, acid producers in the area believed that there would not be any announced reduction in acid prices. They did concede, however, that competition has been rough for some time, if localized.

One source indicated that all grades of acid, including oleum, 98 percent, and 99-100 percent acid were being cut due to sharply competitive situations.

Comments on price shading in the New York area have appeared in OPD from time to time during the past three years.

Steel production last week fell to 1,298,000 tons, or 48 percent of capacity, as against actual output the previous week of 1,366,000 tons, or 50.6 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chemicals—The sag in aluminum metal prices is expected to have no effect on aluminum chemicals, at least in the near future. Most aluminum chemicals quotations are tied in with bauxite, rather than with aluminum metal.

Expected by the trade to stay unchanged are: calcined aluminas, aluminum fluoride, aluminum hydrate, aluminum chloride and aluminum sulfate.

Calcium Chloride—Business for this chemical has declined seasonally. While some orders for summer highway dust control are shaping up, the bulk of demand is not expected to materialize until a spell of dry weather sets in.

Chlorine—Some quarters reported a mild pickup in demand during the week. One observer noted, however, that nobody was knocking down doors to place orders. Consumption remains chiefly restricted to immediate needs.

Lead Chemicals—Despite further weakening in the lead market last week, producers of lead chemicals didn't think a reduction in their products was likely, although they conceded that it was a possibility.

On lead acetate, for instance, sellers pointed out that use of the chemical has steadily diminished. This has meant higher production costs. Therefore, at this time, they feel, prices will stay put so that some of the increments can be recovered.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in January rose to 630,053 tons from December's 624,226 tons, but were lower than the 766,820 tons sold in January, 1957, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Building, chemical and industrial sales increased in January from December levels, but decreases were noted in agricultural and refractory lime.

Chemical and industrial lime sales in January rose slightly, to 408,348 tons from 405,250 tons in December, but were considerably below the 466,866 tons sold for chemical and industrial purposes in January, 1956.

Refractory (dead-burned dolomite) sales declined sharply to 130,558 tons in January from 148,501 tons in December, and were far below the 226,434 tons sold in January, 1957.

Phosphorus Chemicals—A number of phosphorus compounds was increased effective last Tuesday. They were:

- Dicalcium phosphate, USP, up 25c. per 100 pounds, to $8.25 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $9 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.
- Monocalcium phosphate, up 25c. per cwt., to $7.45 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $7.95 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

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Heavy Chemicals

• Red phosphorus, up 7c. per pound in drums, to 55c. per pound, drums, truckloads, f.o.b. works, and 56c. to 57c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis, as to quantity.

Potassium Chloride—Time is drawing near for issuance of annual contract price lists on industrial grades of potash. Feeling is running strong in the trade that there will be little or no change in current listings.

Sentiment is based on the current dull status of business in general, as well as an abundance of material on hand at Carlsbad, N. M., producing locations.

Soda Ash—Dense ash demand for use in glass container manufacture has shown some mild improvement, as bottle producers stepped up output in anticipation of the summer canning and beverage trade.

What hurts right now, observers say, is the lack of inquiry for flat glass, which is directly attributable to low automobile production and sharply curtailed new building construction.

An aluminum company rehired some workers last week, and said that it intended to step up its aluminum output. While this action was expected to be of some help to the light ash market, makers doubted that it was anything more than a local situation, in view of current plentiful aluminum supplies, lack of buying interest, and depressed prices.

Soda, Caustic—Dry grades were boosted 50c. per 100 pounds last week, quoted on spot and contract at $5.20 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, freight equalized for 76 percent flake, and $4.80 per cwt., same basis, for solid.

The caustic soda market, while demand has not been too good, continues nonetheless in a relatively favorable supply position, producers report.

This is chiefly because of sharp cutbacks in output of electrolytic chlorine, a coproduct of most caustic soda manufactured.

One fairly bright spot in the market has been a notable upturn in paper mill activity. Other end uses, including rayon, have been in the doldrums.

Sodium Sulfate—Two grades of sodium sulfate were increased last Tuesday on spot and contract. They were: Anhydrous technical, boosted $2 per ton, and rayon and detergent grades, raised $1 per ton in bulk and $2 per ton in bags.

Anhydrous (which used to be called anhydrous glauber's salt) was raised to $54 per ton, bags, carlots, delivered east.

Rayon and detergent grades were newly quoted at $32 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works and $36 per ton, bags, carlots, same basis.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary pig was reduced to 24c. per pound, and ingot declined to 26.1c. per pound last week. The firm which initiated the reduction hoped that it would encourage expanding uses.

However, trade sources conceded that the chief reason for the current reduction was heavy supplies and sluggish demand, domestically combined with depressed world markets.

Copper—A strike at a Chilean producing mine had some firming influence on copper last week. Custom smelters here edged up to 24c. per pound, delivered US destinations, but reported light sales at that price. Primary producers held the line at 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic.

Lead—Metal declined 1c. per pound last week, and was quoted at 12c. per pound, New York, and 11.8c. per pound, E. St. Louis basis.

This made the price of pig lead the lowest in about five years, or since the middle of April, 1953.

One source said the chief reason for the decline was that a custom smelter's stockpiles of lead concentrates had worked up to a point where prices had to be cut in order to move material.

Mercury — Market settled last week to $232 to $237 per flask, spot, following imports of metal from overseas. Previously, sales had been made at up to $235 per flask for large quantities.

Silver — Bullion continued quoted at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Market lost strength during the week, and straits metal was quoted on Friday at 92⅝c. per pound, spot.

Titanium — A producer has lowered prices on sponge by from 15c. to 20c. per pound. A-1 grade was reduced to $2.05 per pound, and A-2, to $1.85. This compares with a price of $5 per pound, when sponge first came on the market in 1948.

Zinc — Office of Defense Mobilization announced last week that it would not stockpile any more zinc. This factor, combined with the 1-cent cut in lead, left zinc in a weak position.

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Obituaries

Roy Henry Glover

Roy Henry Glover, chairman of the board of Anaconda Company, New York, died March 31 in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Glover joined Anaconda as a member of the legal staff in 1943 when the company was known as Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Two years later he became western general counsel and vice-president. In 1951 he was elected general counsel and a director. He became board chairman in May, 1955.

Sir James Swinburne

Sir James Swinburne, founder of Bakelite Company and "father of the British plastics industry," died March 30 in Bournemouth, England. He was one hundred years old.

Sir James trained first as an electrical engineer before his research into phenolic resins interested him in plastics at the turn of the century. He retired as chairman of the board of Bakelite at ninety-five.

Dr. Leonard W. Goss, retired professor of veterinary pathology at Ohio State University and a former research pathologist for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., died April 2 in Winter Haven, Fla. He was eighty years old.

Soviets Lead US

—*Continued from page 3*

field before considering nuclear propulsion.

• A "Science Academy"—Gen. Gavin said, "I don't buy the idea of a national science academy" for education, of scientists. He said that he would just as soon let the colleges we have today handle education of scientists.

• Return of animate objects from space—"We have already put an inanimate object in space and returned it safely," he said. "Therefore you could assume that the United States could safely put an animate object up and get it back."

The inanimate object to which Gen. Gavin referred was a letter enclosed in a nose cone fired into space by a Jupiter-C rocket, and which returned to earth completely unharmed. Re-entry problems have been completely solved by United States scientists, he stated.

Explaining his affiliation with the Cambridge firm, Gen. Gavin said he felt that Arthur D. Little offered him a chance to employ his background in operations and marketing analysis to the fullest.

He also pointed out that he was interested in the firm's studies of population patterns and shifts, both marketwise "and with relation to civil defense."

He further felt that his background of experience with low temperature technology, metallurgy, fuels, and missile and rocket systems would be of benefit to the firm.

DuPont Fabrics Dep't Sets Up Research Lab

The fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has established a research laboratory at the experimental station in Wilmington, Del. Dr. John A. Klacsmann has been appointed laboratory director.

The fabrics and finishes department has had a research group at the experimental station since 1952, functioning as a branch of the department's Marshall Laboratory in Philadelphia.

Establishment of this group as a separate laboratory organization was the result of its expanding activities over the years and a recognition of the growing importance of fundamental and exploratory research to the department's long range objectives in the fields of finishes and coated fabrics.

Lithium Chemicals

—*Continued from page 4*

ports of certain selenium commodities because of an improved supply situation.

Selenium metal, ferroselenium, selenium powder, and selenium-containing chemicals may now be shipped out of the country without validated licenses.

This lifting of restrictions, however, does not apply to shipments to Hong Kong, Macao, and the Sino-Soviet bloc countries, including the Communist controlled area of Viet-Nam. Individual export licenses for shipments to these areas are still required.

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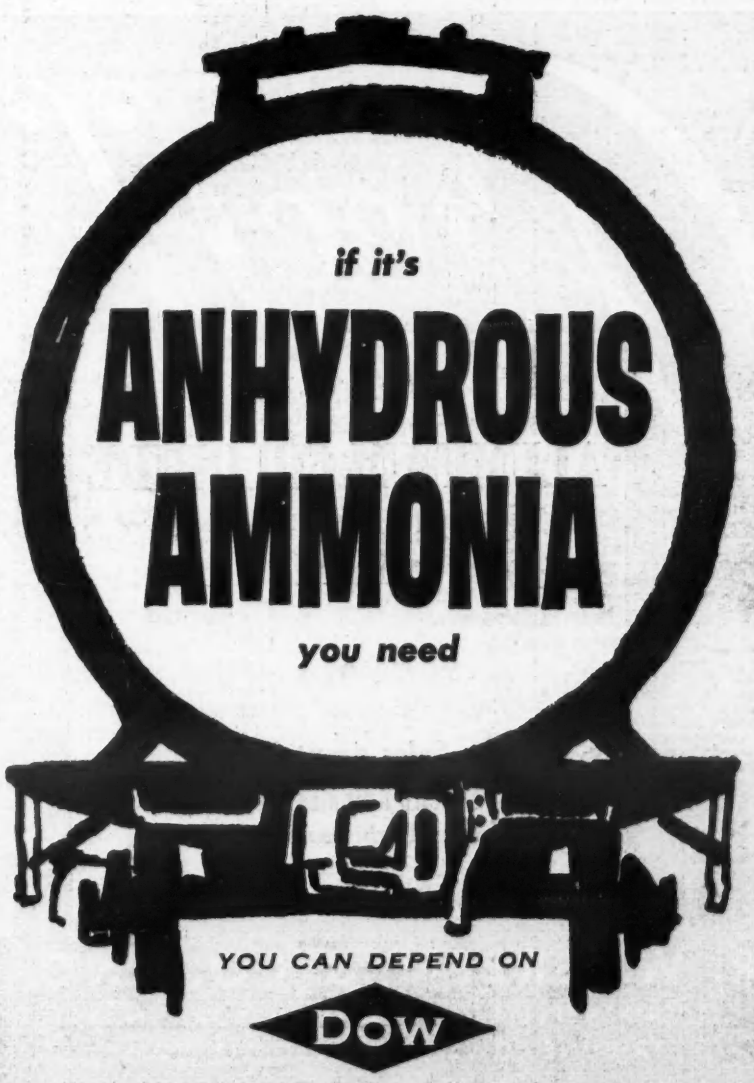

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Data Offered

Pioneer Rubber Company, Willard, Ohio, has published a pamphlet on its **liquidproof industrial gloves.** Included is information on glove use categories, recommended styles, tables on dexterity required, abrasion resistance required and which gloves to use for which chemicals. Copies are available by writing to Pioneer in Willard.

Glyco Products Company, New York, has issued a revised edition of the twenty-four page catalog, **"Esters by Glycol.'** Included are descriptions of "Glycerol," "Glycol," and polyethylene esters of higher fatty acids which are made on a tonage basis at Williamsport, Pa. Both edible and non-edible esters are described with their physical properties and how they are used commercially. Copies are available by writing to Glyco in the Empire State Building, New York.

Carlisle Chemical Works, Reading, Ohio., and its division, Advance Solvents & Chemical, New Brunswick, N. J., have issued a four-page brochure detailing and giving the uses of a number of their products. Included are Carlisle's products for the lubrication industry and **chemical specialties** while Advance products listed include those for the vinyl and rubber industries, catalysts and fungicides.

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., has published a new reference manual on **elastomeric sealants** for building applications. Covering all types from curtain wall to conventional structures, the book features case histories on curtain wall instillations where elastomeric sealants have been time-tested as the bonding medium for building materials. It can be obtained by writing to Thiokol at 780 North Clinton avenue in Trenton.

AID TO CSC SALES MANAGER: Robert A. Mehrman, appointed assistant to the sales manager of its industrial chemicals department by Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Rohm & Haas Has Sulfonate, 'Triton X-202' Now Available

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has made available a new alkyl aryl polyether sulfonate under the tradename, "Triton X-202." The sulfonate is similar in structure, the company says, to another Rohm & Haas product, "Triton X-200."

Both are used in the emulsion polymerization of vinyl monomers and for post-stabilization of synthetic latex and other polymer emulsions. "Triton X-202," a sodium salt, is supplied as a slightly viscous paste of fine particle size.

Stauffer Elects Four Officers to High Posts

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has elected four officers to high posts in the company. Archie Albright has been elected a vice-president; James W. Kettle has been elected treasurer succeeding Christian de Dampierre, who has resigned.

Also elected were Charles Lindsay as vice-president and general manager of the molded products division and Carl Allen as assistant secretary.

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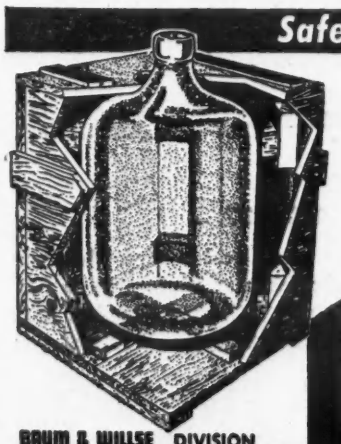

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Triethylborane Is Available In Test Quantity from Callery

Triethylborane, can now be supplied in twenty-milliliter sample quantities for experimental studies by Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Larger quantities will be available this summer.

The compound is a catalyst for polymerization of unsaturated monomers such as olefins, styrene, acrylonitrile, and acrylic and vinyl compounds. Triethylborane may be used as a jet fuel or fuel component because of its unusual combustion properties. It may have use as an igniter or flame-speed accelerator.

Callery Cemical Company can prepare other trialkyl boranes and has research work in progress on some of the higher analogs.

Metal & Thermit

—Continued from page 3

demand for organometallic chemicals from its pilot plant in Rahway, N. J. Now that Carrollton has started up production, he added, pilot plant operations at Rahway will be expanded.

Sales of the company, he noted, amounted to $42 million last year, detinning accounting for $17.3 million of the total and other products for $25 million. In 1948, sales of Metal & Thermit products other than detinning amounted to $8.8 million.

This huge growth in the sale of non-detinning products, Mr. Martin attributed solely to the firm's research program. This program, he said, has been "accelerated sharply" in the past two years, and, he added, it is the firm's intention to continue this policy.

Present at the Carrollton dedication ceremonies were a number of chemical industry luminaries, Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky and Mayor Kenneth Lamb of Carrollton.

Jobs & People

American-Marietta Company, Chicago—**J. A. Stansbury,** formerly sales manager for the Eastern Valdura Division of American-Marietta has been appointed general sales manager of the division.

Arabian-American Oil Company, New York—**J. C. Stirton,** vice-president in charge of engineering and construction, will retire from Arabian-American on May 1. Mr. Stirton has been associated with Aramco and, previously, with Standard Oil Company of California, for thirty-eight years.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn. — **William J. Monran, Archer-Daniels** sales representative for nearly thirty years, has retired from the company.

Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.—**Dr. William H. Kessenich** has been named deputy medical director of FDA's Bureau of Medicine. Another appointment is that of **Dr. Eugene R. Jolly** who has been named assistant director of the new drug branch of the Bureau of Medicine.

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**William E. Boruff** has been appointed sales development engineer in the company's chemical division. He has been with the company since 1947.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Robert M. Montgomery** has been appointed industrial relations manager in the Akron, Ohio, chemical plant. He joined Goodrich in 1951 as a personnel assistant.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Dr. Walter Steiner** has been named assistant to the vice-president in charge of the technical department. Another appointment announced at the same time was that of **Merle Chamberlin** as chief engineer, succeeding the late John Meyer. **Dr. Albert J. Frey,** vice-president in charge of the technical department has retired after forty-two years with the company.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Coulter R. Sublett** and **William R. Hutchinson** of Lilly's marketing organization have received promotions. Mr. Sublett has been named sales coordinator of a new grouping of sales districts while Mr. Hutchinson succeeds Sublett as administrative assistant to the vice-president in charge of marketing.

Merck Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co.—**Joseph P. Feenane,** Philadelphia district sales manager, has been named manager of a newly-created eastern sales region.

Olin Mathieson Chemicals Corporation, New York—The industrial chemicals division has named seven regional appointees. **James C. Rigsby, Charles L. Mullin** and **Richard G. Roberds** have been assigned to the division's Lake Charles, La., plant as chemical engineers. **Oscar A. Knight, jr.,** has been appointed technical representative and **Robert L. Moser,** chemical trainee, both in the Baltimore, Md., headquarters. **Patrick N. Baker** has been named a chemical sales trainee in the division's Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. **Dean D. Lewis** has been transferred from Baltimore to Charlotte, N. C., as sales representative.

United States Rubber Company, New York—**James A. Wilkerson** has been appointed to the field development staff of the agricultural chemical department of the Naugatuck Chemical Division. He will be assigned to the Pacific northwest area with headquarters in Portland, Ore.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, polychemicals division, Charleston, S. C.—**Richard C. Feaster** has been named sales representative for the Philadelphia area and **George J. Tazelaar** has been named representative for the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

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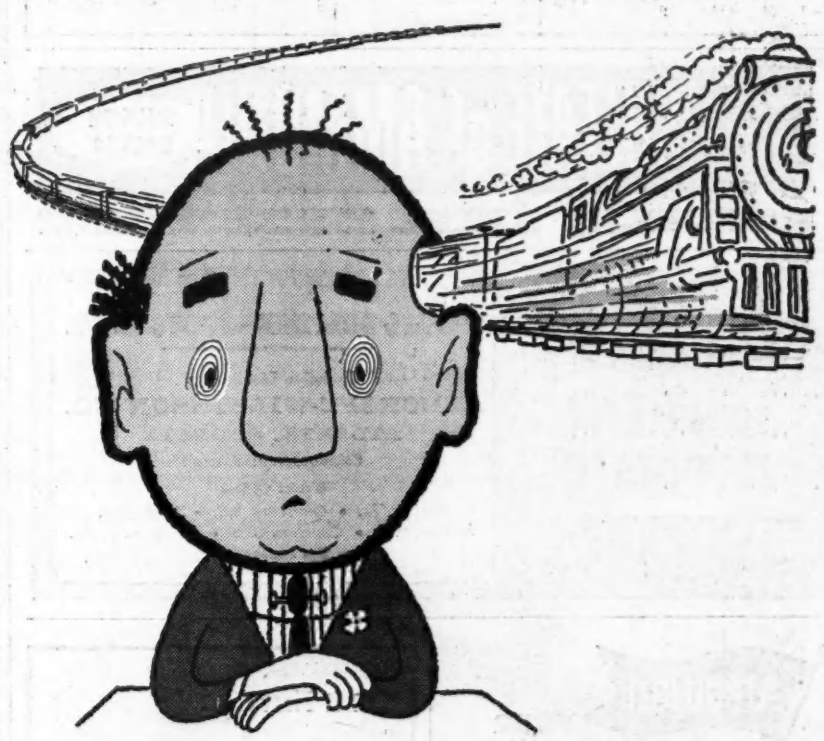

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Agricultural Chemicals

Comments from the trade last week were distinguished by the refrain—the shipping season for fertilizers is at last opening up—and a liberal amount of optimism. Producers of basic chemicals as well as fertilizer formulators said they were counting on exceptionally strong demand in April and many people assumed that the shipping season would continue at a record level through May. In general, no drop-off in fertilizer consumption is anticipated though market observers do mention two possible loss factors. One, of course, is the soil bank program described by a man in the trade as almost an American institution. To some people, at least, the soil bank represents permanently lossed fertilizer business.

The second loss factor is as involved as the maneuverings of the Washington lawmakers on the farm support bills. But, ultimately, it will depend on the farmer and his decision to plant or not to plant late in the season. On the one hand, he can bank on higher prices for his crops should he plant, as a result of the freeze in Florida and in the Southeast, generally. On the debit side, however, is the possibility that his crops will not mature early enough to survive the hot dry summer months common in many farm areas in the country.

A major producer has announced a 2½ cent reduction in the price of paradichlorobenzene, from 14½ cents per pound to 12 cents in carload of truckload quantities. Sources said the price decline resulted from oversupply and certain competitive pressures.

Actual trading prices on fishmeal last week were in a range of $130-$133, down $3 from a week earlier.

Price Trends

Advanced

BHC, .075c. per lb. gamma-unit.
DDT, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Fishmeal, Atlantic coast, $3 per ton.
Fishscrap, Atlantic coast, $3 per ton.
Paradichlorobenzene, c.l., 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 6, 1957
109.33	109.75	108.96	110.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—This is one instance—and about the only instance in the agricultural chemicals line—where dealers can't find sufficient material to satisfy all customer requirements. It is not that demand is above normal, a trade source says, but rather a scarcity of material that has resulted from the slow-up in steel production. As far as most people in the trade are concerned, prices will remain at previously set levels for the remainder of the season.

Animal Proteins—Inquiry from fertilizer formulators showed some improvement last week while demand from the feed trade continued moderate to good, informed sources mentioned. At week's end, postings stood at the high levels established in mid-March with no action in the price department expected immediately. With the exception of hoofmeal, offerings of animal proteins were sufficient to fill agricultural requirements.

Actual trading prices on fishmeal and fishscrap were down $3 last week.

Nitrogen Solutions—So far the poor farming weather in the Southeast has precluded rapid movement of fertilizer materials. Elsewhere in the country, the situation is roughly the same. But producers see no cause for alarm. They contend that the fertilizer buying season is going to be compressed into a relatively short period of time—ten weeks or so—and that demand during that period will be strong enough to compensate for the lack of buying interest earlier.

One man in the trade forsees a tankcar shortage for shipment of nitrogen solutions once demand does get in high gear. Also, it's expected that inquiry for this material for top dressing usage on the Bermuda grasslands of the Southeast later in the season will improve the sales picture considerably.

Potash—The weather tied things up pretty tight in March, normally one of the big shipping months for agricultural potash, the spokesman for a major producer said last week. He indicated that material was beginning to move in better volume, however, and assumed that shipments would continue in good volume through May, thereby preventing any drastic drop-off in consumption this year.

Sodium Nitrate—An importer of Chilean sodium nitrate noted an awakening of interest among buyers in the Southeast, the principal market, but admitted that shipments were not up to last year's level. He pointed the finger of blame at the weather. For example, he said, this time last year all the tobacco beds were in while not more than 20 percent are in yet this year.

Like most people in the agricultural chemicals business, the sodium nitrate importers expect the current season to be of the 'feast after famine' variety, with buying late in the season sufficient to make up for the slow movement of nitrate thus far.

Prices are firm and supplies, of course, are ample. The long range outlook is optimistic—no drop-off in total consumption during the present fertilizer season is anticipated.

Superphosphate—United States January production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 220,881 short tons (100 percent A.P.A.), compared with December, 1957, output of 212,708 short tons, the Census bureau reported. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 153,573 tons, or an increase of 10 percent from the volume shipped during the preceding month. Stocks held by producing plants as of January 31, totaled 411,219 tons, or 2 percent more than those held on December 31.

Pesticides

BHC—Prior to a price advance, there's normally a buying spurt. Such was not the case with BHC in reference to the price increase that became effective April 1, a member of the trade reported. He claimed that the season for this pesticide was still too far in the future and expected no appreciable pick-up in inquiry till the cotton farmer is ready to apply BHC to his crop. Export demand for BHC is of small consequence, trade sources said, and as result, producers inventories are very adequate.

2,4-D—Prices are firm and material is moving in fair to good volume, the trade reports. The herbicides, in general, are beginning to come into their seasonal own.

DDT—The price advance of April 1 established the quotation on flake material at 22c. per pound, carload or truckload, delivered; that of powdered DDT at 23c., same terms.

Sources report that domestic demand is fairly active. And due to the steady flow of material to foreign markets throughout the winter months, DDT supply is said to be at a low level.

Paradichlorobenzene—A major producer has announced a price reduction of 2½c., establishing the carload or truckload posting at 12c. per pound. Behind the price change, reportedly, were excess supplies and competitive pressures. The principal use of p-dichlorobenzene is for household moth control.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during January and the preliminary total for 1957:

	Preliminary Total—1957	*January 1958*
DDT	123,757,530	10,450,531
2,4-D*	33,413,442	2,791,773
Ester & Salts	26,824,313	1,141,321
Acid equivalent	20,996,056	884,714
BHC	39,313,171	—
Gamma isomer	6,911,611	—
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	5,089,569	395,231
2,4,5-T	5,066,889	—

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates that information was not available for publication.

Aliphatic Organics

Just about everyone whether in government, management or labor has a special prescription to restore a healthy glow to business. Many suggest that people make fewer trips to the bank and visit the neighborhood appliance store or auto dealer, instead. Still others say the economy could be cured if people were fired with more optimism (every day in every way we're doing better and better). Several men in the organic chemicals business said last week that optimism and more buying of hard-goods would definitely help their business, to be sure. But, on the other hand, they contend that this period of readjustment, as it's called, was inevitable because industry, as a whole, has expanded plant capacity and production too rapidly. As a result, there's going to be a wait while demand catches up with production.

Price Trends

Advanced

Glycerine, crude, imp., 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 5, 1957
130.98	130.97	130.99	131.31

For Current Prices See Page 9

Tariff Commission figures indicate that in several instances producers of organic chemicals are operating at considerably below capacity. This bears out what several trade sources have said—there is need for a revision of projected estimates of future business.

Steel and automotive production are considered valid barometers of business conditions. Since the latter has been cut back considerably, those chemicals that are used to any great extent in automotive finishes, such as ethyl acetate and MEK, have suffered sales losses. Otherwise, business on the solvent end is said to be holding up relatively well.

The acetic acid family, for the most part, is in good shape, supply and demand-wise. Textile outlets are operating at fair levels (there have been no big lay-offs in mills in the Southeast, a man in the trade remarked) and buying interest has been steady in that quarter. For acetaldehyde, DDT consumption has been equivalent to that of previous years. And due to strong demand in foreign markets this past winter and now the arrival of the domestic season, DDT is expected to remain a volume outlet for some time.

Acetic anhydride, one of the basic raw materials in aspirin, has profited from the phenomenal sales of pain relievers this past winter, it's said.

One producer of technical pentaerythritol recently removed the one cent per pound differential between east and west coast postings. Other producers are carefully scrutinizing the west coast situation and by the end of last week certain of them doubted that they would follow suit. Early in March, large volume producers twice cut prices on both technical grade and mono-PE. They recently said that PE sales have profited somewhat—or, at least, been maintained at the previous level—as a result of lower prices.

Observers of the refined glycerine situation have talked a price decline for many months. As yet, it has not become an actuality though the camp of those who predict it is increasing every quarter. Last week, there was little crude material being offered in the world market. Demand in Europe, reportedly, is strong and buyers there are willing to pay high prices. The most recent transaction, a shipment of Argentine crude, was made at 16½ cents per pound.

Acetaldehyde—DDT and insecticide consumption, generally, is especially strong at present, and thus accounts for the stability found in this market, sources report. And since no drop-off in DDT usage is likely this year—and, in fact, foreign demand has been brisk throughout the winter months—sales to DDT formulators, producers remarked, should continue to hold up well. The present listing on acetaldehyde is 10c. per pound, tankcars, works.

Acetic Anhydride—Aspirin sales have approached the phenomenal these past months due, undoubtedly, to the Asian flu and maybe all this talk of "bad times," a man in the trade adds. Acetic anhydride, a basic raw material in aspirin, has, therefore, profited sales-wise.

Currently, demand from herbicide formulators also provides a substantial outlet for this chemical.

The tankcar price on shipments delivered in the East is 17c. per pound. Price movement is not anticipated.

Ethyl Alcohol—Some of the optimism readily apparent in comments from trade sources a few months back was replaced by a note of pessimism last week. It's reported that supplies are long and demand has not measured up to expectations—in fact, some of the trade report that buying interest has been on the downgrade since January when there was a substantial amount of inventory replacement buying.

The largest percentage of ethyl alcohol ultimately winds up in the production of other chemicals. Consumption here has tapered off somewhat. Orders from food outlets have remained on the same level. The largest drop in sales, trade sources say, has resulted from lax demand from protective coatings outlets.

For many months, market observers have been watching for a price advance. Spokesmen for major producers admit they'd like to see a higher posting but doubt that it will become an actuality—at least, during the second quarter.

Formaldehyde—No two people in the trade are in complete accord as to the state of business in the formaldehyde market. Comments range from the "singin' the blues" variety to the more optimistic "things are looking up." One reliable source points out, however, that producers who are big in formaldehyde and have various grades to sell are better off, generally, as their business does not depend on but a few principal outlets.

Since furniture and plywood manufacture has held up relatively well to date and these constitute primary outlets for formaldehyde, a knowledgeable man in the trade said, sales in these areas have not dropped off to any great extent. Also, he mentioned that several new uses have compensated where demand was slack from traditional consumers. Illustrative of this is the newly-developed particle or chip board which requires a high percentage of binding agent.

It's thought that recently announced government measures calculated to back the building industry out of the recession will also help formaldehyde sales—indirectly. An increase in housing starts is expected—it's more or less traditional in the spring though this year the government's easing of credit should help—and this will mean more buying of plywood not only for structural requirements but also for forms for pouring concrete. And ultimately—if this isn't stretching things a bit too far—for furniture. In recent years, plywood has been used as the core stock in the less expensive furniture, kitchen cabinets etc., that sells in large volume.

Some slackening in demand for formaldehyde for plastics end-use has been reported but here too some sellers fare less badly than others.

Formic Acid—Buying interest on the part of textile outlets has been steady though not in great volume, contributing to a good level of formic acid sales, nonetheless, certain market sources remarked recently. They added that while textile demand was the highlight of the market, inquiry from other consumers was fair. Price action was said to be highly unlikely.

Preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission indicate that production of formic acid in 1957 amounted to 13,800,033 pounds, down from 15,268,099 pounds in 1956. There was also a slight decline in production in 1956 compared with 1955.

Glycerine—There has been much talk during the past year about an eventual decline in the price of refined glycerine. The chemical purchasing agents (at least 78 percent of them) in a recent business survey published in OPD said that a price cut is still in the cards. They base their prediction on the fact that glycerine supplies are long and demand sluggish, as

—Continued on page 40

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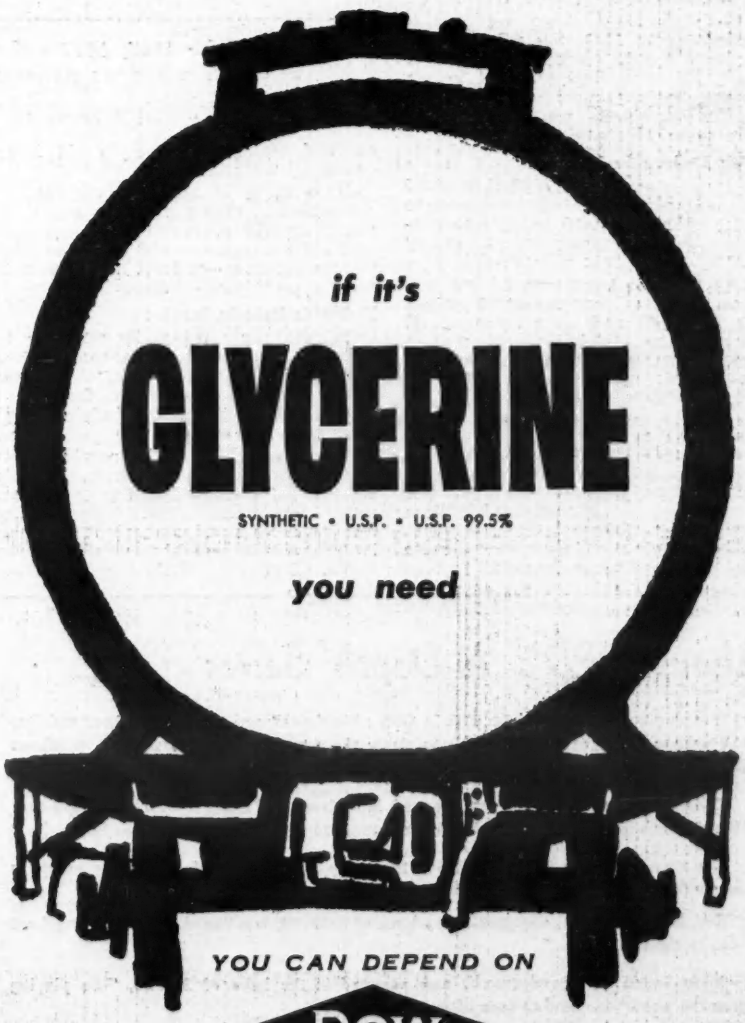

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Acrylonitrile, the Wonder Child of Organic Chemistry, Is Expected by Industry

OPD Special Report on Acrylonitrile ($CH_2=CHCN$)

—*Continued from page 3*

in a big way with a 27 million-pound-a-year "Creslan" acrylic fiber plant at Pensacola, Fla.

Dow is putting out "Zefran" in more than pilot quantities at Pittsburg, Calif., and plans an 8-12 million-pound-a-year staple plant at Lee Hall, Va. Because of this, chiefly, the company is getting into acrylonitrile.

What makes acrylic fibers so attractive? In a nutshell, they have been second in growth only to nylon since they were introduced in 1950. That year, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., introduced "Orlon."

Growth of Acrylic Textiles Cited

Since 1950, acrylic textiles have grown so phenomenally that 1959 should see an in-place capacity of more than 210 million pounds annually. DuPont, it is estimated, should have about a 60 percent slice of the market.

Next comes Chemstrand's "Acrilan." Expansion now under way should bring capacity up to 45 million pounds of fiber a year by the end of 1959. This factor has considerable bearing on Monsanto's acrylo capacity boost.

American Cyanamid's "Creslan" fiber will be produced at a 27 million-pound-a-year plant at Pensacola, Fla., by the second half of 1958, if all goes well. Union Carbide, playing it close to the vest with "Dynel," will have about 6 million pounds of capacity in 1959.

Dow, it is estimated, will have a 15 million-pound "Zefran" capacity in 1959, and Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., producing subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, should have about 15 million pounds of "Verel" capacity by the end of next year.

Marketwise, acrylo use in fibers breaks down this way: "Orlon" is estimated at about 100 percent acrylo-derived; "Acrilan," 85 percent; "Creslan," 85 percent; "Dynel," 49 percent; "Verel," 50 percent, and "Zefran" unknown.

What makes these fibers so important to the growth of acrylonitrile? For one thing, if acrylic textile fibers hadn't been developed, acrylo would have withered on the vine.

Illustration: In 1942, the sole use for acrylonitrile was in the so-called Buna-N rubbers. These rubbers are well known for outstanding resistance to solvents, but they have drawbacks which prevent a really widespread acceptance.

End-Use Pattern in 1948

The end-use pattern in 1948 showed 85 percent of acrylonitrile output going to synthetic rubber, and 15 percent to miscellaneous uses, still pretty much a one-way street.

But in the last ten years, a complete revolution has overtaken the market: Right now between 55 and 65 percent of all acrylo made goes right into fibers. In 1965, its use in fibers could take nearly 70 percent of the estimated consumption for that year of 450 million pounds.

But, looking ahead to 1965, and assuming that acrylic fibers will sop up 315 million pounds of acrylonitrile, what are producers going to do with the remaining 135 million pounds? In 1956, for instance, producers only sold 113 million pounds to the whole market.

The key to the situation is that despite the fact that acrylo has depended first on Buna-N and later on acrylic fibers for its gigantic growth, this vinyl-related monomer promises to be one of the most versatile building blocks of the future.

It is the new uses, some as yet untried commercially, on which producers hope to justify their expansions over and above acrylic fiber requirements.

There are two general approaches to manufacture of acrylonitrile—ethylene oxide and acetylene. This means that almost anyone basic in either raw material has studied, or is studying, the acrylonitrile market.

Right now, there is only one producer using the ethylene oxide process. This is Union Carbide, whose organic chemical output is based chiefly on ethylene.

The other producers prefer the acetylene route. Dow, Monsanto and Cyanamid get their acetylene from natural gas using a Badische Anilin u. Sodafabrik process and manufacture acrylo via Reppe chemistry methods.

Since three of the four current producers are doubling capacity, and a new one is coming in, there is little likelihood that other companies will try to put their foot in the door—at least in the near future.

DuPont's Role in Market

DuPont, for instance, is probably the largest single merchant consumer of acrylonitrile for its "Orlon." Company spokesmen point out that for several years, DuPont has been studying acrylo from every angle.

As of today, all of its acrylo is purchased from outside producers. The material is being studied with an eye to long-range applications. But duPont points out, from its standpoint, right now acrylonitrile can be bought more cheaply than made. Not only that, the tremendous boost in capacity by others puts duPont in a very favorable buying position.

Should the need arise, however, duPont emphasizes that it can approach acrylonitrile manufacture from either the ethylene oxide or the acetylene route. It only remains to be seen which of several processes under study is the most economical.

Grace Tables Its Plans

Grace Chemical Company, New York, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., considered manufacture of acetylene two years back as a possible stepping stone to vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile output.

But as of now, particularly with beefed-up acetylene capacities of the current producers and rapidly expanding acrylo facilities, Grace has tabled its plans.

Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York, has been interested in acrylonitrile manufacture for the last several years. So much so, in fact, that the company has been operating a pilot plant for the last eighteen months.

The plant employs a new twist on the vapor phase acetylene process for making acrylo. As yet, Escambia has not disclosed any further plans for expansion.

Tennessee Eastman, while it makes "Verel" fiber, has no present intention of getting into the acrylo market. And it doesn't look as if the company will get into it during the next few years, at least.

But Eastman has been experimenting with a new type Venturi furnace which has been putting out acetylene on a pilot plant basis.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has shown interest in acrylonitrile for some time. Diamond has done a lot of homework on the economics of getting into the market.

But the company's guess as to its entry into the field is that it won't happen until the mid-sixties, at the earliest. Production will most likely be by the acetylene route.

Allied, Rohm & Haas

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation reportedly has shown interest in getting into acrylo. Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, was in it during the war, but got out a few years back.

Why are so many companies displaying more than a passing interest in a chemical, which, in 1942, was of such limited use that all of it went into synthetic rubber?

American Cyanamid, pioneer producer in this country and now regarded as the world's largest maker, has done yeoman work in research and development and has come up with an almost unbelievable maze of possible and actual applications.

Simplifying a welter of reactions, Cyanamid subdivides chemical properties of acrylonitrile into four groups:

- Nitrile group reactions—these include hydration, hydrolysis, reactions with olefins and formaldehyde.
- Double bond reactions—including Diels-Alder reaction, hydrogenation and halogenation.
- Cyanoethylation—of compounds containing active hydrogen atoms.
- Polymerization reactions.

Most work for commercial purposes has been done in the polymer field, from which arose Buna-N rubber and the textile fibers. The fact that plastics are expected to account for nearly 10 percent of the 1965 market indicates that research and development are far from complete in this field.

Acrylonitrile can be polymerized by itself, but its applications tend to be limited because polyacrylonitrile does not lend itself to molding: it lacks flow.

For this reason, acrylo has been copolymerized with a number of other substances, depending on characteristics desired.

According to Cyanamid, a recent count indicates that 550 different acrylonitrile copolymers have been made. These range all the way, company researchers report, from the comparatively simple acrylonitrile-styrene resins to more complex systems.

More important than sheer weight of numbers, however, is the wide range of application of such copolymers. Acrylo-styrene copolymers are moldable resins having good impact and chemical resistance.

Alkyd resins modified with acrylo-styrene polymers are said to make paints dry with lacquer-like speed. The most prevalent example of copolymerization, of course, is with butadiene to make synthetic rubber.

Acrylo polymers, spun into fibers, are also well known and proven. Carbide's "Dynel" is estimated to be composed of about 40 percent acrylo and 60 percent vinyl chloride. Eastman describes "Verel" as a modified acrylic.

But gains of only around 2 percent in the end-use pattern in the next seven years for plastics don't account for all the expected increases in consumption.

Nor does synthetic rubber, which today consumes an estimated 17 percent of acrylo output. Buna-N type rubbers can only be expected to hold their own during the next few years, and are expected to account for the same percentage of consumption in 1965.

Buna-N Was Only End-Use

Time was, when synthetic rubber of the Buna-N type was the sole reason for acrylo's existence. During World War II, when scientists searched frantically for anything that would replace rubber, acrylo-butadiene copolymers had a field day.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, came up with "Butaprene." Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, developed "Chemigum." "Herecrol" was Heresite & Chemical Company's name for acrylo-butadiene rubber.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical makes "Hycar" at Calvert City, and Enjay Company, New York, made "Paracril."

But the fact was, that although Buna-N type rubbers looked good during the war, in comparison to such materials as guayule (the Mexican weed from which a synthetic rubber was made in small quantities) and other exotic rubber substitutes.

ACRYLONITRILE'S CHANGING PATTERN

The Ascendancy of Fibers as an End-Use

	1965	1957	1954	1948	1942
Fibers	69%	55-65%	50%	.....	.....
Rubber	17%	17%	20%	85%	100%
Plastics	10%	8%	20%	.....	.....
Miscellaneous . .	4%	10-20%	10%	15%	.....
Total . . .	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figures for 1965, 1957 and 1942 are a composite of industry estimates made for OPD. Source of the acrylonitrile end-use patterns for 1954 and 1948 is "Industrial Chemicals" by Faith, Keyes and Clark.

About OPD's 'In-Depth' Series

This acrylonitrile study is the fifth in OPD's "in-depth" series. Aim of these articles, which appear about once a month, is to throw the spotlight on the marketing problems facing key chemical process materials.

Taking a close-up look at caustic potash in its issue of 12/2/57, OPD concluded that KOH producers are tying their hopes for the future "to the apron strings of the housewife."

The ethylene probe (OPD, 1/13/58) turned up a "market with everything except a good profit margin."

Sodium bicarbonate, analyzed in the issue of 2/17/58, was found to be "running hard to stay in the same place."

Hydrofluoric acid producers, it was reported in the issue of 3/2/58, "are playing 'expansion poker' for 10,000 tons of business."

OPD will publish its next "in-depth" marketing study of a major chemical process material in approximately four weeks.

To Increase Its Production Capacity to 500 Million Pounds Annually by 1965

they played only a minor part in the government's rubber program.

But acrylo rubber copolymers had some unique characteristics which were to assure them a permanent niche in the overall pattern:

What Acrylic Rubbers Can Do

In general, Buna-N type synthetic elastomers are superior to other synthetics in resistance to oils and aliphatic hydrocarbons. For this reason, the acrylic rubbers have found extensive use in parts required to operate with petroleum products, coolants, hydraulic fluids and similar liquids.

Though the future of acrylonitrile in synthetic rubber is assured, prognosticators feel that during the next half-decade, it should about hold its own.

If plastics are only going to show a slight increase by 1965—and synthetic rubber will just about hold its own—where are producers looking for an increase in consumption?

They are looking beyond the horizon. Under close scrutiny for some time has been cyanoethylation, and, more recently with the development of acrylamide on a commercial scale, carbamylethylation.

The number of organic and inorganic compounds having labile, reactive hydrogen atoms is legion. Acrylonitrile possesses a carbon-carbon double bond which is particularly receptive to such compounds.

What materials lend themselves readily to cyanoethylation? Amines, amides, alcohols, mercaptans, aldehydes, ketones, esters, inorganic acids and their salts.

Cyanamid Carries the Ball

Cyanamid, by all indications, has been doing the bulk of the research work in this field. Monsanto, too, has offered cyanoethylation products as far back as 1954.

Introduced for development that year by Monsanto were: b,b' -thiodipropionitrile; b,b' -oxydipropionitrile; b-chloropropionitrile; and b-chloropropionic acid.

There are numerous expanding applications for cyanoethylation products. Cyanamid lists some examples:

Antioxidants—b-Thiopropionic acid and acid esters are said to be effective antioxidants for edible oils, fats, waxes and soaps. They may be prepared by esterification of nitriles resulting from cyanoethylation of mercaptans.

Dyes—Many nitriles, amides, esters and acids from cyanoethylation may prove useful as dyestuff intermediates. For instance, scarlet dyes light-and-gas-fast for cellulose acetate applications may be prepared from the product of cyanoethylation of *N*-(b-hydroxyethyl) aniline.

Emulsifiers—Cyanoethyl ethers obtained by reacting cellulose or starch with acrylo are said to be useful as thickening, emulsifying and dispersing agents.

Solvents—Solubilizing characteristics of nitrile and ester groups, either of which may be introduced into a molecule by cyanoethylation, prove a valuable intermediate for preparation of solvents.

Chemical Intermediates — Perhaps the most promising general field for acrylo cyanoethylation. Acrylonitrile, Cyanamid points out, is particularly useful for the synthesis of beta-substituted propionitriles, gamma-substituted pimelonitriles, gamma-substituted butyronitriles.

A wide range of useful materials may be made from the nitriles, including acids and esters for plasticizers and plastic intermediates, amines for soaps, and the nitriles themselves for use as solvents and insecticides.

If that isn't enough, Cyanamid has been doing a lot of work on acrylamide, too. The material can be obtained from acrylonitrile by a nitrile group reaction.

Hopes for the future in acrylamide chemistry lie, for instance, in flocculants. Here, material is used to flocculate slimes in ore treatment processes, either as a homo or copolymer.

But where you have myriad cyanoethylation reactions with acrylonitrile, you also can have a great number of carbamylethylations with acrylamide. The industry is working hard in this field today.

The field of cyanoethylation is promising; use in fibers promises to jump considerably in the next seven years, and, judging by past history and present expansion, producers are highly optimistic that they will be able to justify the vast growth of capacity.

But all is not as smooth and unruffled as would appear on the surface. In the commercial development of acrylo products, perhaps the chief flash in the pan was Monsanto's "Krilium" soil conditioner.

'Krilium' Launched on Rough Sea

In 1952, Monsanto started national sale of "Krilium," with great hopes that it would catch on as a large volume item. Despite a strong promotional campaign, however, the material did not gain expected acceptance.

Beset by various difficulties, from materials procurement to formulation problems (it wound up completely non-acrylic) to lack of strong buyer acceptance, the material was relegated to a back seat position.

When Monsanto abolished its consumer products division last May, with it went "Krilium." Other companies continue to push acrylo-derived soil conditioners, however.

Another field for which there were great hopes was in cyanoethylation of cotton. Department of Agriculture, in order to help cotton producers, did a lot of work on the subject.

However, despite continuing research, and an occasional report, cotton cyanoethylation has not shown much progress, and the enthusiasm displayed initially has faded.

Going back beyond acrylonitrile products, an examination of processes for manufacture of acrylo shows that there are two general routes: from ethylene oxide and acetylene.

As noted above, all domestic producers of acrylonitrile today, except one, use the acetylene route. The sole exception, Union Carbide, sticks with the ethylene oxide, or ethylene chlorohydrin process.

There seems to be some argument as to which is the best route. By sheer weight of numbers, it would seem that the acetylene method is the best one. To add further strength to this contention, American Cyanamid, acknowledged leader in the field, recently switched from ethylene cyanohydrin to acetylene from natural gas, when it opened its Fortier plant. At the same time, its Warners, N. J., installation, a pioneer unit, was closed down.

Carbide Sticks to Its Guns

Yet Union Carbide, at least so far, promises to stick staunchly by the ethylene cyanohydrin process. The company points out that it is largely a matter of economics in the individual setup as to what process is used.

Who's right? Historically, Carbide is sticking to the method that was first used to make acrylonitrile, while the others are employing a process that didn't turn up until thirty-seven years later.

Acrylonitrile was first synthesized in 1893 by Moureu. He removed water from ethylene cyanohydrin by reaction with phosphorus pentoxide.

It wasn't until 1930 that the Germans formed acrylonitrile by passing a mixture of acetylene and hydrogen cyanide over proper catalysts at 400 to 500 degrees Centigrade.

All acrylonitrile in the United States, at least as late as 1953, was made via the ethylene cyanohydrin route. It wasn't until the domestic industry adopted the Badische Anilin u. Sodafabrik technic, a modification of the Sachsse process, that an efficient means of getting acetylene for organic chemical manufacture from natural gas was achieved in this country.

Dow, Monsanto and Cyanamid now use the BASF process to get acetylene from which to make acrylo. It's gotten to a point where some engineers will say flatly that acrylonitrile from acetylene far outshines that derived from ethylene oxide from a cost standpoint.

Carbide's Position Long Established

Carbide's position in ethylene chemistry has long been established. As a matter of fact, it was on ethylene that the company based its broad complex, after studying how to crack acetylene from oils.

Thus, Carbide maintains, since it bases its production on ethylene, it is more than feasible to continue to make acrylonitrile by the ethylene cyanohydrin process.

Carbide also contends that it has fewer purity difficulties with this process than it would have with the acetylene-hydrocyanic acid process.

That there is a future for this process is borne out in projections by authorities on ethylene oxide. They envision that in 1965, 80 million pounds of ethylene oxide a year will go into acrylics. This is out of a total estimated production of 1,650,000,000 pounds of ethylene oxide. In 1955, acrylics accounted for about 52 million pounds out of a total of 910 million pounds of ethylene oxide produced.

According to some sources, acrylonitrile is the second largest single consumer of ethylene oxide, topped only by ethylene glycols.

Carbide stands alone, however. And estimators for ethylene oxide growth point out that expansion rates of acrylonitrile-ethylene oxide consumption will taper off because of increased use of acetylene.

In three years, on the other hand, acrylonitrile should account for 122 million pounds of acetylene output, or 16.2 percent of the total of 750 million pounds of acetylene consumed.

In rebuttal to those who so highly favor the acetylene process, there are still some among the old guard who insist that the ethylene oxide route is better, and that the acetylene process looks a lot better on paper than it does in operation.

Price Generally Regarded Too Low

But whether the argument be for or against a certain process, there is one universal complaint: the price of acrylonitrile is too low, regardless of manufacturing methods. This factor has caused a lot of headaches to those who have built, are building, or have considered building, new plants in the last couple of years.

Looking backward, the price of acrylo in 1952 was 43 cents a pound. Since that time, quotations have dropped to the present price of 27 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

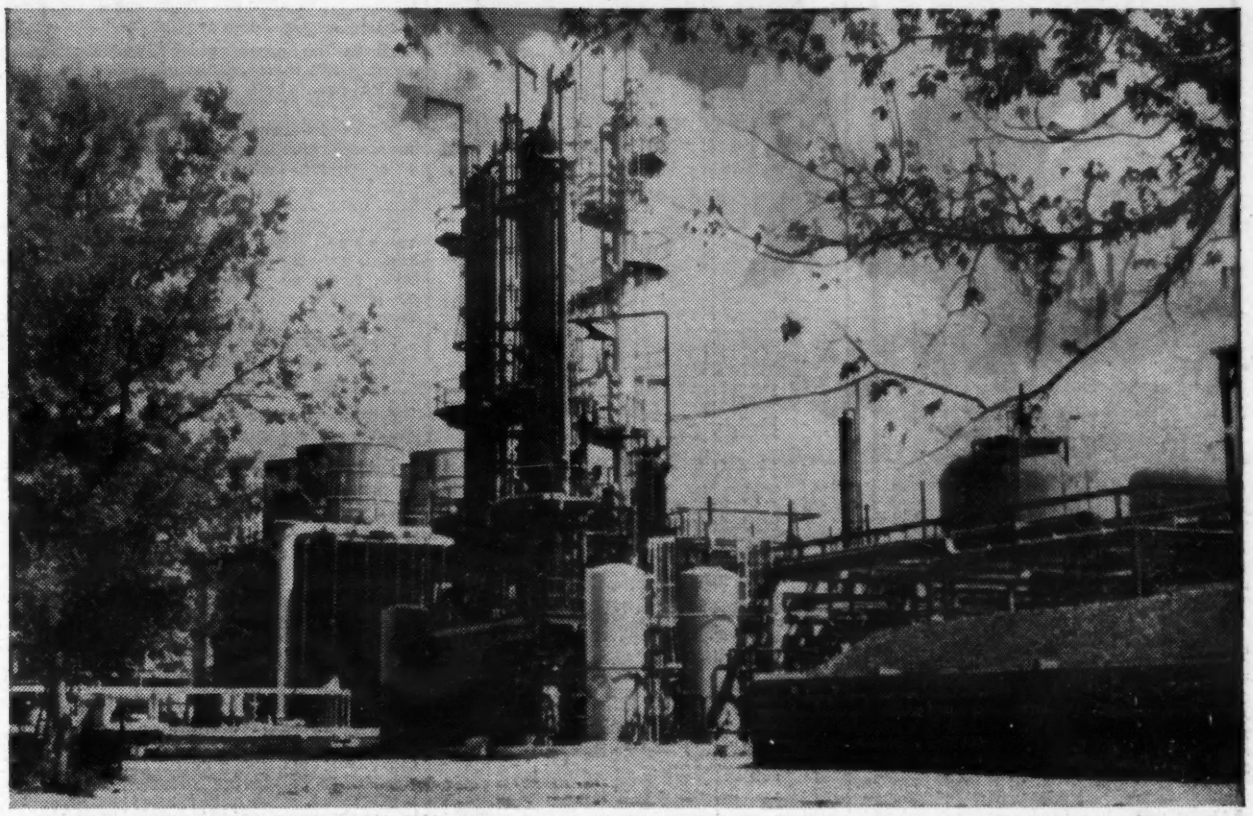
During the same period, costs of petroleum and natural gas have edged implacably upward, and costs of putting in plants and equipment have risen sharply.

Producers now, while they believe that a price rise would be more than justified from a cost standpoint alone, are caught in the squeeze of a vast increase in plant capacity in excess of current demand.

They are going to have to wait for demand to catch up with capacity, some say, in order to firm the market sufficiently to get the necessary increase in price.

But in 1965, it is felt that capacity will be some 50 million pounds in excess of demand. A few observers hold that if capacity is only that, the industry will be in good shape.

And the American chemical industry has seldom waited until demand caught up with capacity. "Otherwise," observed one spokesman, "we'd be dead."



A TYPICAL ACRYLONITRILE FACILITY IN OPERATION: Typical of the acrylonitrile facilities now in operation throughout the chemical industry is this one at American Cyanamid Company's Fortier plant in New Orleans, La. View is of the recovery towers of the acrylonitrile installation. Part of one of the plant's two cooling towers can be seen in the background. Each of the cooling tower's sections can cool 5,000 gallons of water per minute. An expansion project slated for completion at the Fortier plant by midyear will boost Cyanamid's acrylonitrile capacity to 100 million pounds a year.

ACRYLO OUTPUT

1965 . . .	*450 million lbs.
1958	*170 million lbs.
1957	*155 million lbs.
1956	141 million lbs.
1955	118 million lbs.
1954	63 million lbs.
1953	57 million lbs.

*Industry Estimate

Source: Tariff Commission

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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Aliphatic Organics

—Continued from page 37

well as the recent price break in such competitive materials as PE and mono-PE which gave these polyols a price advantage.

Other information gleaned from trade members does not bear out the forecasted price change. While most producers admit to long supply positions, they do notice some firming in the market of late. Possibly, the drop-off in imports has had some small effect on sales of domestic material, a trade source mentioned. At any rate, glycerine producers are not expected to announce lowered prices during the second quarter.

Importers mentioned last week that glycerine demand in Europe is exceptionally strong, and consequently, they have found it increasingly difficult to find offerings in the world market. Also, the European buyers are willing to make purchases at higher prices. On the most recent transaction, a shipment of Argentine crude, the price paid was 16½c. per pound.

Methanol—A price decline has long been thought possible and those people that have seen it in the offing reaffirmed their position recently, pointing out that the extra gallonage due to come on the market shortly will sharpen competition sufficiently to warrant a price reduction. However, the majority of people connected with the methanol market believe that prices will hold at established levels throughout the duration of the second quarter. This latter group expect no startling rebirth of buying interest. However, they feel that a cut in prices will be ineffective in moving additional material and, in fact, serve only to slim profit margins a bit more.

Formaldehyde continues to be the principal outlet for methanol. Antifreeze demand, however, has been on the downgrade since ethylene glycol captured that market. At present, a trade source says, much of the methanol that previously was used in antifreeze is now going into aircraft and rocket fuels, a broadening field for methanol and other chemicals as well.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—There have been no developments of any kind in this market. Trade sources described the demand picture as pretty static—no better than moderate—in recent months and saw no immediate business recovery. The majority of people thought second quarter sales would be no better or worse than those of the first quarter. Prices are firm.

Molasses—From all reports, the market for feeding cane molasses has firmed somewhat in recent weeks. This was said to be due to light offerings, which in turn, reflect the uncertainty over Cuban supplies. Buying by feed mixers and other users has been restricted to immediate and nearby needs, the purchasing pattern prevailing in most business today.

Cuban production of blackstrap molasses during January and February 1958 amounted to 73.2 million gallons, Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Puerto Rican producers have made sales of an estimated 4.3 million gallons of 1958 crop blackstrap (86 degrees Brix) at 10.0-12.75c. per gallon, gross, delivered to port.

Molasses used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol increased five percent during January compared with the month prior, or three times the amount used in January 1957. Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants during the period July 1, 1957-January 31, 1958 amounted to 44.1 million wine gallons, an increase of 17.6 million wine gallons over the 26.5 million used during the comparable period a year earlier.

Pentaerythritol—Effective March 27, one producer removed the 1c. per pound differential between east and west coast prices of technical PE. To date, other producers have not announced a similar reduction in the west coast posting and there's little likelihood that they will, informed members of the trade reported last week.

Two earlier price cuts went industry-wide as producers attempted to gain for PE an edge on other polyols competing for protective coatings business; which business, trade sources mentioned in passing, hasn't been terribly healthy in recent months. It's generally held among the large volume producers that the price break has maintained the sales level effectively but they doubt, though it is still a bit premature to assess accurately, that it will multiply sales to any appreciable extent.

From figures published by the Tariff Commission, it's apparent that the industry, for the most part, is operating at considerably below capacity but due to restrained buying interest, supplies, nonetheless, remain a trifle top-heavy.

Perchloroethylene—In its preliminary report on organic chemicals production in 1957, the Tariff Commission indicated that output of perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) was 197,113,111 pounds. Production in January amounted to 15,532,351 pounds.

Currently, trade sources say that demand is lax, having tapered off since January.

Sorbitol—A new sorbitol-based tonic or rejuvenator for "patients of all ages," tradenamed "Formatone," was recently introduced in the market, adding to the already long chain of end-uses for this chemical. In addition to pharmaceutical items, sorbitol is used in relatively large quantities in the manufacture of cosmetic creams and lotions, toothpaste, and candy, among other food items. Since many of these materials are considered as almost indispensable by consumers, sales of sorbitol to these outlets is steady but rather static, admitting little fluctuation in the demand pattern.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluene and xylene listings for stocks in Charleston, S. C., went into effect last week. On April 1, the postings for stocks out of that port were quoted as 31 cents per gallon for petroleum toluene and 33 cents per gallon for xylene. Aside from this development, the market remained pretty much in its previous static position. Demand continued soft and muffled; production stood at earlier positions and sales showed little development. LPG's again reflected the waning winter period. One source suggested that storage spaces emptied by cold weather demand need to be filled and thus place pressure on producers for supplies, but the fact remains that softening weather conditions inevitably lead to a decline in sales. The waxes held fast to earlier strong spot and overseas positions and seasonal demand is already giving the market a further boost. Seasonal demand conditions also are appearing in items used in the production of non-industrial plants. Also, solvents used in gasoline should reflect some little hike in demand as the spring months progress. As to prices shifts, most sources concur that there is little thought of any immediate change.

The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 21 was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute at 6,262,885 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,316,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 6, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—A number of sources recently surveyed on this material said that prices will remain at previous levels, while a minority report suggested that some price adjustments would take place because of the top-heavy supply situation and also the heavy import volume. However, the weight of evidence appears to point toward the conclusion of the majority. It is a pretty much generally accepted fact that despite what levels the prices move to, the gallonage sold will not change a great deal. Thus, the end purpose, before a price change is even made, stands as an immovable object. As to combatting the influx of foreign material, the industry at present is not in a position to commit itself to open warfare. The Houston, Tex., price for petroleum benzene at present is a range of 36c. to 38c. per gallon.

Toluene—Prices continued in unswerving allegiance to previous spot quotations, sources here reported. All aspects of the market remained unchanged, with little variation anticipated. Seasonal hot-weather demand for gasoline might offer some slight uplift in demand to toluene manufacturers but on the whole the price structure is not expected to change to any great degree. Present prices for toluene are: Albany, N. Y., 32c. per gallon; Bayonne, N. J., 31c. per gallon; Baytown, Tex., 29¼c. per gallon; Chicago, Ill., 29½c. per gallon; Detroit, Mich., 31c. per gallon; Houston, Tex., 29¼c. per gallon; Philadelphia, 31c. per gallon; Providence, R. I., and Wood River, Ill., 32c. per gallon.

Xylene—Despite the fact that the general economic picture continued its slow downward trek, no variations in the price structure of this market appeared on spot. Nor, it was noted, was there any intimation of pending movement. Present levels, as reported by major producers, are: Bayonne, N. J., 33c. per gallon; Baytown, Tex., 31¼c. per gallon; Chicago, Ill., 34c. per gallon; Houston, Tex., 31¼v. per gallon; Philadelphia, Pa., 33c. per gallon; Providence, R. I., 33c. per gallon and Wood River, Ill., 34c. per gallon.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 22 totaled 284,208,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 283,286,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 922,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,264,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 342,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Total LPG production for the period March 1-15 was tallied by the American Petroleum Institute at 296,154,000 gallons as compared with the 261,589,000 gallons produced during the previous 15-day period (Feb. 16-28) and the 284,416,000 gallons produced during the March 1-15 period of the year previous. Inventories on March 15 of this year was computed at 298,507,000 gallons as compared with the 304,244,000 gallons on hand on February 28 and the 433,381,000 gallons on hand on March 15 of the year previous.

Propane—Production of propane during March 1 to 15 was tallied by the American Petroleum Institute at 147,395,000 gallons as compared with the 126,003,000 gallons produced during the previous 15-day period (Feb. 16-28 and the March 1-15 period for 1957 of 138,243,000 gallons. Inventories of propane on March 15 were computed at 89,220,000 gallons as compared with the 108,132,000 gallons on hand on February 28 and the $218,730,000 gallons on hand on March 15 of the year before.

Butane — Production in the period March 1-15 was tallied at 69,882,000 gallons as compared with the 59,625,000 gallons produced during February 16-28 and the 63,668,000 gallons produced during March 1-15 of the year previous. Inventories of butane on March 15 was computed at 166,622,000 gallons as compared with the 156,139,000 gallons on hand on February 28 and the 178,240,000 gallons in inventory on March 15 of the year previous.

Waxes

Production of petroleum waxes during December, 1957, amounted to 478,000 barrels with a daily average of 15,000 barrels per day, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. This compares with the November production of 450,000 barrels and the December, 1956 tally of 477,000 barrels. The year's production tally was 5,461,000 barrels as compared with the 1956 figure of 5,367,000 barrels. Exports of petroleum wax from the U. S. was 70,000 barrels during December as compared with 82,000 barrels during the month previous and 102,000 barrels during December of 1956. Total exports for 1957 were computed at 975,000 barrels while those during the year previous had been tallied at 920,000 barrels. Stocks of petroleum waxes during December amounted to 666,000 barrels against the 655,000 barrels on hand in November and the 658,000 barrels in stocks during December of the year previous. Domestic demand for the waxes amounted to 397,000 barrels during December as compared with 368,000 barrels during November and 328,000 barrels during December, 1956. Total demand for 1957 amounted to 4,478,000 barrels against 5,367,000 barrels for the year previous.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended March 21 indicate an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Industry, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,263,000 barrels, an increase of 6,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,316,000 barrels were 163,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 660,000 barrels below the week ended March 22, 1957.

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Coal Chemicals

The market remained sluggish with movement of volume aromatic chemicals continuing in the listless fashion which characterized trading during the first quarter. A continued low level of steel operations was a check on output of cokeoven by-products. The benzene market was difficult to gauge due to a constantly changing supply picture. Added petroleum producing capacity and imports of Russian benzene served to further confuse the issue. Toluene was moving into the export market and into gasoline. Sales in the coatings industry were said to be good this spring, but coaltar toluene going to this market outlet has been hit by substitute solvents as well as petroleum material.

Some sources continued to point to an improved natural tar acids picture, but overall buying was uncertain and hand to mouth. Oversupply situation on meta-para fractions had been cleared up somewhat, it was said. Tricresyl phosphate outlet for cresylic acids remained depressed.

Naphthalene was moving in restricted volume to phthalic anhydride producers. The latter market was dull as alkyd resins and plasticizers sales have been poor as a reflection of reduced activity in basic consuming industries. Producers pointed out that consumers were continuing to work from low inventory position and any surge buying could clean out stocks in a hurry. However, there was no suggestion of an upswing in the offing.

Movement of styrene monomer to the rubber industry was disappointing in March as a result of cutbacks in new car production and seeming consumer indifference to new models. Good sales of replacement tires for 1955 and 1956 model cars was felt to have served as good support for the styrene market, but is was agreed that a marked increase in overall industrial activity would have to take place in order for styrene output to pass the billion pound mark this year. Polymer sales for the resins and coatings field was said to have held up well at levels comparable to last year.

Industrial use of butylated hydroxytoluene has suffered as a result of depressed sales of gasoline over the winter months. However, a good upturn was expected with warmer weather. Outlet to the feed industry was also expected to open up with the first break in the weather, it was said.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended March 30 amounted to 50.6 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production in the week ended April 6 was 1,298,000 net tons while actual output for the week previous was 1,366,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,425,000 net tons and 2,319,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Methyl violet base, 22c. per lb.
o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, 2c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 3c. per lb.
Oil orange, Y-293, 17c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, technical, 4/100c. per lb.
o-Tolidine, 15c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, tanks, 3c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 4c. per lb.
2,4-Tolylenediamine, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

H acid, l.c.l., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 5, 1957
118.14	118.10	118.12	118.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Market was increasingly difficult to gauge due to a constantly changing supply picture. Working at curtailed rates, one steel source reported output of benzene was being moved into the domestic market. Consumption was off in major consuming outlets, but coking operations have been cutback all along the line. However, overall market contained such factors as added petroleum producing capacity and imports of Russian and Polish benzene which tended to further confuse the picture. January and February imports of benzene were off from last year's levels and earlier in the year it was thought that imports for 1958 would be greatly reduced from last year. Now it was felt the trend of imports would be upward but would still not exceed last year's total.

Creosote—Trading was routine. Tie replacements by railroads has been hampered by poor weather conditions. Sources continued to hold great hopes for increased use of creosote in government highway building programs. Price was unchanged from levels established in the trade for many months. Stocks were fully adequate.

Cresols—Sources reported improved demand for natural tar acids last week. Oversupply situation in meta-para fractions had been cleared up somewhat, it was said. Prices were maintained at previously reported levels. Production of m,p-cresols, from all sources during January, amounted to 1,460,385 pounds as against 1,440,159 pounds in January of last year.

Cresylic Acid—Reports of some sources continued to point to improved demand for natural tar acids. However, overall conditions appeared spotty and there was no clearly defined uptrend in cresylic acid markets. Tricresyl phosphate outlet remained depressed while resins use was maintained at a moderate level. Prices were unchanged from previous quotation.

Naphthalene—Market remained generally unchanged from previous report. Material continued to move in restricted volume to makers of phthalic anhydride. The latter market, in turn, suffered from light demands in the alkyd resins and plasticizers markets. Stocks were readily available from both domestic and import sources.

Phenol—Sources reported routine trading in this market. Phenolic resins sales were slow more as a reflection of the slackened industrial pace than through any weakness in the phenol market. Capacity was fully adequate for consumer requirements. In 1957, for the second successive year, production of phenol exceeded 500 million pounds. Output in January was 47.4 million pounds as against 44.1 in the comparable month last year. Increased capacity to produce has led to highly competitive conditions in this market. Some sources reported an uptrend in natural tar acids, including phenol. Movement in natural phenol market has been well maintained since the first of the year.

Xylene—Cokeoven material was moving in routine volume. Consumption was off, as was the case with most volume chemicals. Production in January from all sources amounted to 18.8 million gallons as compared to 14 million in the previous month. Price juggling of early this year at some shipping points was felt to have accomplished little in the way of stimulating additional sales of xylene.

Intermediates

Aniline — Price was unchanged from levels established late in February when major producers instituted a 2c. per pound across the board reduction on aniline, while a raw material, nitrobenzene, was reduced 1c. per pound at that time. A major producer recently announced completion of new facilities for the production of aniline using a new manufacturing process which would utilize a new catalyst and fluid bed reactor. Other expansion, announced early in the year, by a basic chemicals producer, would replace obsolete equipment used in the production of diphenylamine and aniline. Trade sources felt that continued improvements of manufacturing processes such as these would lead to a better product at a lower price than was possible before.

m-Chloroaniline — Schedule was unchanged from that established January 1 when this material was advanced 9c. per pound across the board. Tanks list at 82c. per pound while lots of 10,000 pounds and over were 84c. and under 10,000 pounds was quoted at 89c. per pound.

Benzotrichloride — Price was quoted unchanged at 21c. per pound in 1,000-pound lots or more. Less than 1,000-pound quantities listed at 23c. per pound. Market was routine.

Coal Chemicals

Benzoyl Chloride — Basic producers price schedules were unchanged on this material. Carload quantities listed 22c. per pound while less than carload lots were quoted at 23c. per pound. Similar listing was reported for benzyl chloride.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 6 was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	382,542
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	20,971,843
Benzene	gals.	2,074,231
Coaltar	gals.	10,099,123
Crude chemical oil	gals.	263,529
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	68,007
Toluene	gals.	442,049
Xylene	gals.	127,514

H Acid—A basic producer reported a reduction of 5c. per pound in the less than carlot price for this material. New price for l.c.l. lots was quoted at 95c. per pound while carlot price remained at 90c. Other factors in the industry were expected to go along with the reduction slated to be effective immediately.

m-Phenylenediamine — Effective April 15, a basic producer will advance prices for this material 5c. per pound to a level of $1.10 per pound in 225-pound drum quantities.

Phthalic Anhydride—Market was routine at unchanged price quotations. Some chemical salesmen noted a flurry of interest last week, but it was still a little early to tell what April would bring. Alkyd resins and plasticizers sales have remained poor as a reflection of reduced activity in basic consuming industries. Some sources looked for an upswing in new car production this quarter. Producers of phthalic pointed out that consumers were working from low inventories and any sudden surge buying could clean out stocks in a hurry. Phthalic anhydride continued readily available from major producers.

Phthalimide — Carload and truckload lots listed at 63c. per pound while quotation on l.c.l. lots was 65c. Material of 97-98 percent purity was quoted on a net weight basis.

R-Salt—Basic producers reported price on paste at 88c. per pound while powder listed at 98c. Market was routine.

Styrene Monomer — Movement to the rubber industry has been disappointing due to continued lack of interest in new model cars and production cutbacks in the auto industry. Good sales of replacement tires for 1955 and 1956 models have helped to bolster the market somewhat, but sources felt there would have to be a marked increase in overall industrial activity for styrene monomer output to exceed the 1.1 billion pounds turned out last year. Polymer use in the resins and coatings fields was said to have been maintained at levels comparable to last year.

Sales volume overall, in January, was accounted surprisingly good while movement in February and March was off. Advance bookings for April looked slim, it was said.

m-Tolylenediamine—This material was boosted 10c. per pound to a level of $1.10 on powder and crystalline forms in less than truckload quantity. In truckload quantity, new price on crystals was $1.07 while l.t.l. price was $1.10 per pound.

Nitrogen Division Revamps Its Development Department

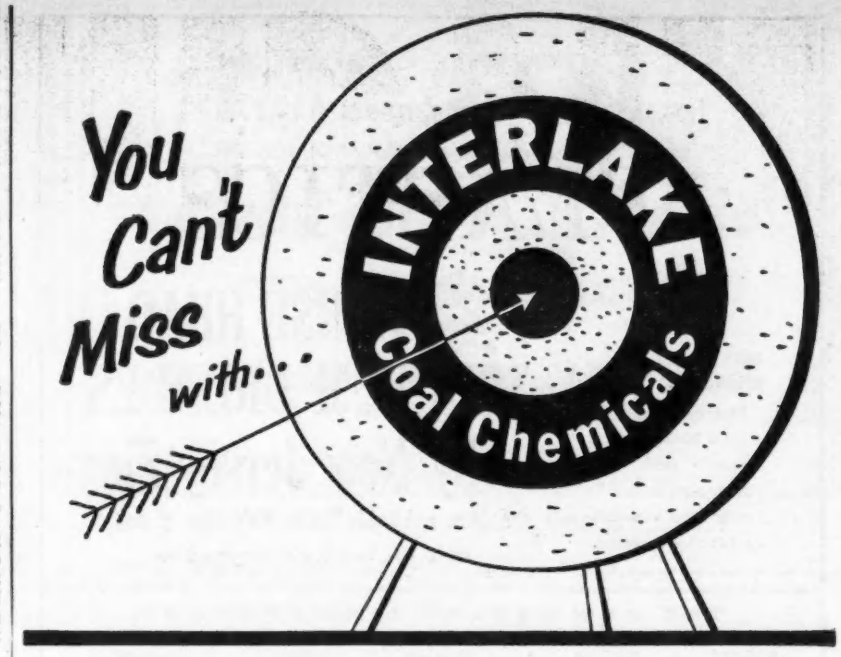
Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York, has reorganized its development department, located at Hopewell, Va.

The reorganization "gives the department a structure in which work on existing fully explored," according to vice-president F. O. Agel, who is in charge of development activities for Nitrogen Division.

Under the new organization, Dr. E. D. Crittenden, formerly director of research, becomes a consultant to vice-president Agel. "Dr. Crittenden will be concerned with the general implications of the research program and new directions which Nitrogen Division research should explore," Mr. Agel said. He has been with Nitrogen Division since 1926.

Three men have been appointed to the newly created position of associate director, and will be concerned with review and evaluation of the department's program. They are Dr. L. J. Beckham, formerly chief of ammonia research, Dr. C. K. Lawrence, formerly chief of organic research, and E. W. Bowen, formerly executive assistant to the vice-president.

The reorganization also involves a realignment of responsibilities under which L. E. Dewling has been appointed director of process engineering; R. M. Jones, director of product development; Dr. H. L. Heckel, director of laboratories; Dr. G. J. Coli, director of operations engineering; and Carl Sampson, manager of construction.



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GSA Putting Hog Bristles On Auction Block April 28

General Services Administration will offer some 500,000 pounds of Chinese hog bristles at an auction to be held in New York on April 28.

The britsles were acquired for the national stockpile to be used, under emergency conditions, in the manufacture of high-quality paint and varnish brushes. In August of 1955, when an adequate supply of synthetics became available for this purpose, the bristles were declared surplus to stockpile needs.

The governments' supply of surplus bristles has been substantially reduced by five earlier sales, four of which were on a sealed bid basis and the last offering at auction.

In announcing the sale, GSA pointed out that the types and sizes of the lots to be sold are listed in a catalog, issued by its Defense Materials Service last week. The catalog has been sent to 250 bristle importers and brush manufacturers.

GSA stated further that the government will continue its policy of recovering original costs for the more desirable bristles to be sold. It also will reserve the right to accept or reject any bid and to withdraw any lot or assortment offered.

Only those bidders showing "bid paddles" will be recognized by the auctioneer. The paddles will be made available prior to the sale for a deposit of $500. This sum will be applicable to any purchase and will be refunded if no purchases are made.

However, if a bidder refuses to consummate a purchase after a lot or assortment has been "knocked down" to him, his $500 deposit will be forfeited.

Synthetic Rubber

—Continued from page 7

Company, who also expanded on the place of elastomers in consumer products. In working to meet these needs, the elastomer makers won't be "playing for peanuts," it was pointed out.

They cited one example, non-woven fabrics and pointed out that an end-use that produced but 50 million pounds in 1957 is expected to rise to 200 million pounds by 1961. They added that weight of woven fabrics is about 45 percent synthetic rubber binder.

Ross R. Ormsby, president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, presided at a panel on "Growth Forecasts for Rubber and the Impact of Other Materials."

John R. Stickland, editor of chemical information service for Stanford Research Institute, told the group; "The future of rubber is not pre-ordained, but lies in the hands of the rubber industry."

Strength in Diverse Markets

Mr. Strickland told the group the chemical industry's strength is in its diverse markets, while its weaknesses are its dependence on raw materials and its high labor and capital input.

Turning his attention to the future, Mr. Strickland noted that consumers will support new ideas. In that fact, he said, lie the rubber industry's greatest hopes for the future.

Carl O. Nygaard, director of business research for B. F. Goodrich Company, pointed out that annual growth of rubber production has come up 6 per cent per year since World War II.

Mr. Nygaard said he saw little growth prospects ahead for natural rubber, but increased growth for synthetic. In the next ten years there will be increased competition in neoprene, butyl, N-type and SPR, Mr. Nygaard added, but said he did not know what effect it would have.

James D. Mahoney, general sales manager for Mobay Chemical Company, told the group Mobay had experienced a 70 percent increase in sales. He said that his company, a leading producer of urethane chemicals, finds that the basic markets for urethane cushioning foams are presently in the automotive and home furnishing fields.

70 Percent Sales Gain

He said the 70 percent sales gain in one year is confirmation of the growing acceptance of urethane foams by both industry and consumers, and that the increase is even more significant when viewed against the general slide-off in business throughout the country during this period.

Based on the current rate of market acceptance, Mr. Mahoney envisioned a total market potential of about 45 million pounds for urethane foam this year.

S. M. Martin, jr., vice-president and sales manager of Thiokol Chemical Corporation, told the group:

"The rubber industry is experiencing a very healthy and vigorous growth. The total consumption of all types of elastomers, both natural and synthetic, has increased sharply over the last ten years, and it is predicted that this rate of increase will continue for at least the next seven to ten years. It is important to note that this growth represents an increase in the per capita consumption and is in excess of the increase normally associated with population growth.

"We are consuming more elastomer in established items, such as automobile tires and golf balls; and also, of considerable importance, elastomers are presently replacing other basic raw materials, such as metal, textile fibers, and wood, in many important applications," Mr. Martin said.

Goodrich, Dayton Rubber Antitrust Case Is Resolved

Civil charges filed by the government last week against B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and Dayton Rubber Company, Dayton, Ohio, were terminated immediately by a consent judgment entered by the court. The charges were in relation to alleged violation of section 1 of the Sherman antitrust act in connection with the manufacture and sale of sponge rubber.

The complaint names as co-conspirators two firms and two individuals, collectively known as the English Group, who are engaged in the acquisition and licensing of sponge rubber and allied product patents on a world wide basis. The government charges in the complaint that the defendants combined and conspired with the English Group to allocate world markets for the manufacture and sale of chemical process sponge rubber.

The judgment entered enjoins the defendants from allocating world markets, and from engaging in joint action to prevent competitors from entering this field and to determine who shall be licensed in the United States to manufacture and sell sponge rubber products under the patents of defendants and the English Group.

Polymer Buys Halex, Plans To Operate It as Division

Polymer Corporation, Reading, Pa., has purchased the entire outstanding capital stock of Halex Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Halex has been active for a number of years in the development of pressed and sintered parts made from "Nylasint," specially processed nylon powders developed by Polymen.

Halex will operate with its present management as a division of Polymer. It is considered probably that the operations of Halex will be expanded to include fabrication of other new products recently developed in Polymer's laboratories.

General Dyestuff Introducing A Brown Straight Acid Dye

Acid leather brown HEGB, a new general-purpose straight acid dye designed to yield neutral khaki shades on all types of leather is being introduced by General Dyestuff Company, New York.

The shade produced with this new brown has been found useful in following applications for both grain and suede leather: Dyeing straight shades and the production of combination shades with a wide range of acid or direct dyes.

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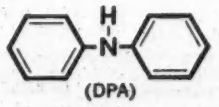

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Firmer tone prevailed in potato starch and sago flour. The advance of ¼ cent per pound in Maine potato starch became general last week, with grinders not anxious sellers. This was reflected in the spot market and less carlots were lifted ½ cent per pound. Limited stocks of sago flour on spot also were stronger due to the uncertainty of getting supplies from Sumatra as a result of internal warfare in that area. Raw sago flour was unchanged on spot, while refined advanced ½ cent per pound. Egg yolk was advanced 2 cents per pound, while other egg derivatives were quotably unchanged.

Consumers of chemicals withdrew a fair volume against current contracts, while new business was limited to actual needs. Buying interest in tanning material replacements was confined to nearby shipment. Primary markets were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Bovine hide and skin production in Argentina continued at high levels in 1957, increasing about 10 percent over 1956. Output in 1957 approximated 15.2 million cattle hides and calfskins, compared with 13.7 million in 1956. Foreign demand for these hides and skins is steady, according to official statistics.

Cattle-hide and calfskin exports in the first six months of 1957 numbered 5.7 million, valued at US $22.4 million; whereas for the entire year of 1956, these exports totaled 9.5 million, valued at US $49.2 million.

Production of sheep and lamb skins in 1957 was at approximately the same level as in 1956—eight million skins.

Goat and kidskin exports totaled 392,904 skins, valued at US $114,449 in the first half of 1957; the United States, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the leading foreign purchasers. In 1956, Argentina exported 901,813 goat and kid skins, valued at US $368,845.

Horsehide exports in 1957 totaled 22,023 hides, compared with 296,774 in 1956, Japan, as in the past few years, was the major buyer.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb. spot, ½c. per lb.
Sago flour, refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 5, 1957
102.80	102.79	102.79	105.33

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Buying interest was confined to immediate needs, while withdrawals against current contracts moved in moderate volume. All grades were maintained at prevailing levels.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Steady demand was noted against recent orders, while new business was confined to actual needs.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was reported light and spotty. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported limited to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Consumers continued to purchase limited lots for actual needs. Market was unchanged and quite steady. Flake was generally quoted at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, and powder, $1.23 to $1.25, exwarehouse, as to quantity Technical was well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during February, 1958, totaled 36,700,000 pounds. This was 12 percent above the production in February, 1957, but 16 percent below the 1952-56 average for the month. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were lower than a year earlier, but the quantity used for freezing was larger.

Egg solids output in February totaled 2,053,000 pounds, compared with 2,246,000 pounds in February last year and the 1952-56 average of 1,668,000 pounds. Production consisted of 194,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 1,117,000 pounds of albumen solids and 742,000 pounds of yolk solids. Production in February, 1957, consisted of 271,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 995,000 pounds of albumen solids, and 980,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg production in February amounted to 25,607,000 pounds, compared with 20,128,000 pounds in February, 1957, and the 1952-56 average of 33,573,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 4 million pounds during February, compared with 9 million pounds in February, 1957, and the 1952-56 average increase of 1 million pounds.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was moderate and confined to actual needs. All grades were maintained at current levels. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24; light canary $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Activity in this material continued limited to immediate needs. Prices were without change and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.50. New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 774,000 bushels to 90,737,000 pounds for the week ended March 28. This compared with 103,438,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Production of yolk in February totaled 742,000 pounds, against 980,000 pounds, February, 1957. Local market was stronger due to steady demand. Prices were lifted 2c. to $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Market was firmer in Maine and grinders raised quotations ¼c. to 6½c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills, for prompt and later shipment. Offers were not liberal at the advance. Stocks in the spot market also were firmer and raised ½c. and ranged from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. The Idaho market remained steady and unchanged. Carlots were held at 6.35c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern destinations.

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture Benson has advised potato growers against letting current high prices lead them into overproduction of late summer and fall crops this year.

Sago Flour—Primary market was firm and offers for shipment were limited, reflecting unsettled political situation at producing areas. Prompt shipment was quoted at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were light and closely held. Raw was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, while refined was higher at 9c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—New crop Brazilian flour was offered more freely for shipment. Good quality was available at 7.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for early May shipment and grade B at 7.4c., same basis. Consuming interest was restricted to Siamese grades. Medium Siamese was unchanged at 5.4c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and A grade at 5.7c., prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was limited to nearby shipment. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Trading was spotty.

Myrobalans—Market was quiet and unchanged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Users limited purchases to actual needs. Shipments were unchanged. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

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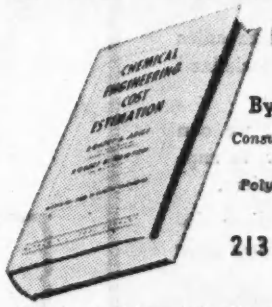

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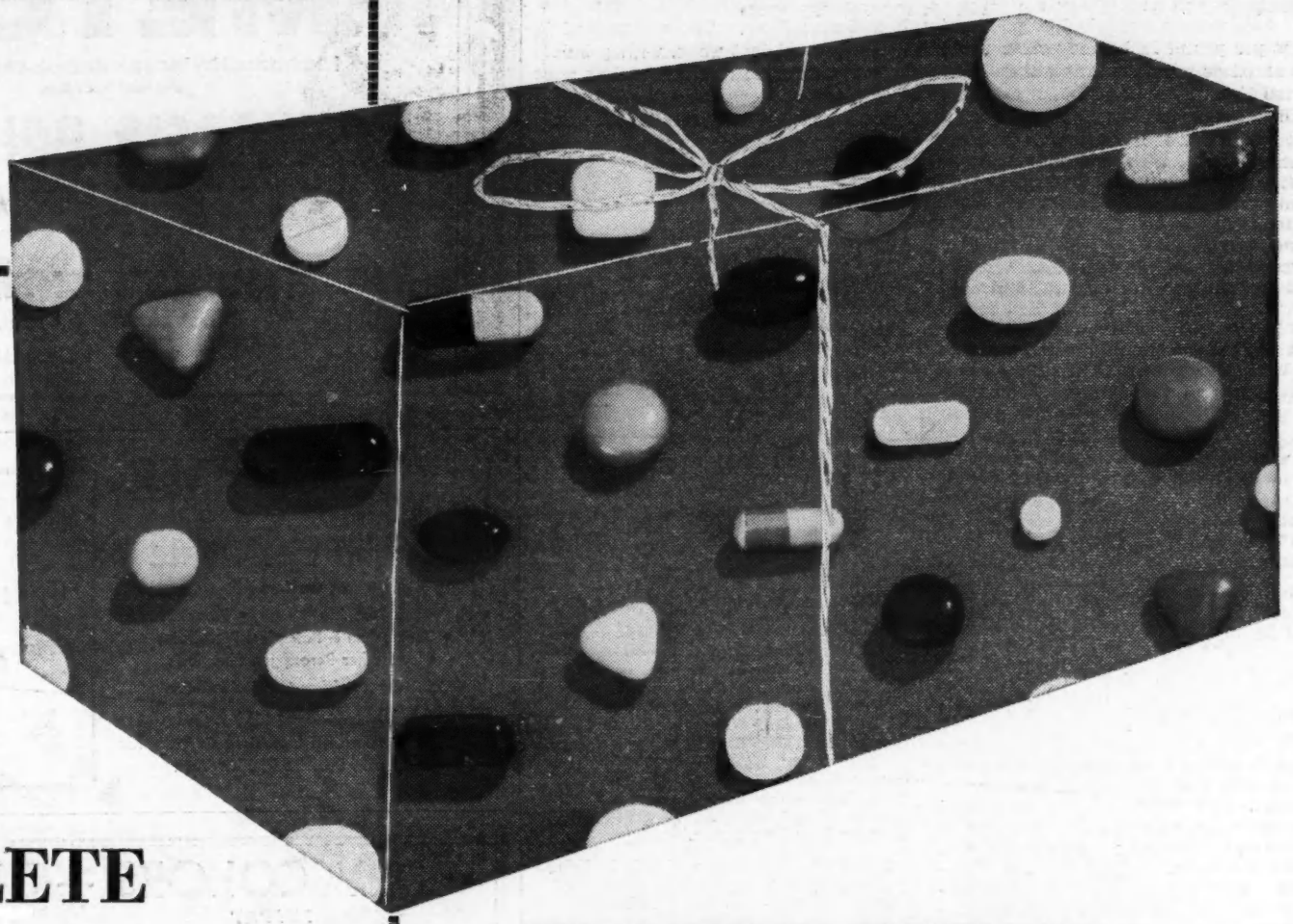

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Drug and fine chemicals markets were steady and unchanged pricewise last week as producers moved into the second quarter of the year. Vitamins markets were steady with volume being well maintained on such items as ascorbic acid and B-vitamins. Output of ascorbic acid in January exceeded production in the comparable month last by almost one hundred thousand pounds. Good pharmaceutical business overall, when compared to other segments in the pharmaceutical industry, coupled with sustained high levels of activity in the pharmaceutical industry was given as the reason for the healthy tone in ascorbic and vitamins in general. In most cases, sales and production were up while profits have been shaved as a result of the widespread reductions in bulk vitamins over the past two years.

Price Trends

Advanced
Wheat germ oil, $1 per gal.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 5, 1957
63.21	63.20	63.20	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Antibiotics markets were unchanged and steady. Demand had slackened seasonally but some sources reported they were continuing to operate at the high levels characteristic of the winter months. Prices were steady with the exception of occasional lots of penicillin being shaded from current market quotation.

Mercurial salts prices were unchanged and quoted at levels which have prevailed in the trade for many months. With firmer metal, there was little likelihood of any change in prices. Imports continued minimal, it was said. Pharmaceutical use was off seasonally, but not significantly, it was said.

Aspirin demand was continuing to hold up very well. Some bulk suppliers continued to report snug supplies of some types of aspirin and indicated that normal inventory stocks might not be obtained until early next month. Regular aspirin was in good supply and moving at moderate volume to established trade outlets. Prices on the general line of analgesic and antipyretic materials were fully maintained and unchanged, it was said.

Iodides were unchanged from levels long established in the trade. Lower price for crude which was established by major producers three weeks ago has not been reflected in reduced iodides prices. Resublimed iodine was likewise unchanged.

A major producer announced a $1 per gallon advance in the price of wheat germ oil. Material in five gallon cans listed at $12.25 per gallon with a one gallon can quoted at $13.50. Codliver oil schedules were unchanged from levels which have been established in the trade for many months.

Stocks of atropine and brucine remained very light and there was little hope for any relief in this situation before the close of the year.

Antibiotics—Markets were maintaining good balance under seasonally reduced demands. The pressure of heavy demands which led to a tight supply situation on the major antibiotics over the winter month had been relieved and producers were better able to schedule production efforts toward supplying immediate needs. Prices were unchanged from previous reports.

Ascorbic Acid—Good demand for ascorbic acid was said to have been well maintained. The sustained high level of sales was felt to be a reflection of generally good pharmaceutical business compared to other segments of the chemical industry and good demand in the food field. It was pointed out that since ascorbic acid has nutritional value, its use in beverages is usually considered a food use. Added interest has been reported from this outlet in recent weeks.

Report of the Tariff Commission shows production of ascorbic acid and salts in January amounted to 330,447 pounds as against 239,347 in the comparable month last year. Total production for last year ran to 3.1 million pounds as compared to 2.9 million in the previous year and 2.3 million pounds turned out in 1955.

Aspirin—Producers were well satisfied with the continued good volume of trading being done in this market. Things were tapering off from the very high levels of the winter months, but there were still good advance orders reported for April. Supply and demand were well balanced with the exception of some types which have been in short supply for months. Regular aspirin was in adequate supply and moving to consumer outlets in good volume, it was said. Production of aspirin in January outran output in the comparable month of 1957 by better than 600,000 pounds.

Atropine—Material was moving in restricted volume. Price on alkaloid ranged from $6 to $7 per ounce while sulfate was $4.50 to $5 per ounce. Dealers stocks remained very light.

Brucine—Material continued in very tight supply as has been the case for many months. Prices were nominal in the absence of any good supply on hand. Dealers reports indicate little change in the supply situation before the close of the year.

Citric Acid—Trade sources noted some added interest in citric acid and citrates but a marked pickup could not be expected before the first break in the weather, it was said. Price was steady at levels of long standing. Stocks were fully adequate.

Gelatin—Total production last year amounted to 56,585,000 pounds as against 55,470,000 pounds during 1956. Shipments amounted to 55,580,000 last year compared to 54,277,000 in the previous year.

Production of edible gelatin accounted for 39,606,000 pounds of the 1957 total as against 39,050,000 in the previous year and output of photographic was 9,873,000 and 10,153,000 pounds respectively. Production of gelatin for pharmaceutical use last year was 3,761,000 pounds compared to 4,015,000 in the previous year while production of technical gelatin in the two years was 3,345,000 pounds and 2,252,000.

Hydrocortisone—Both alcohol and acetate markets were very active, according to report of sources contacted last week. Listed price was unchanged at $3.20 per gram. Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements.

Iodides—List was unchanged last week. Markets were weak. Withdrawals were routine for immediate or nearby need.

Mercurials—Bureau of Mines reported use of mercury in pharmaceuticals during 1957 amounted to 1,741 flasks. Use in dental preparations accounted for an additional 1,193 flasks while general laboratory use was 727 flasks. Figures compare to 1956 totals of 1,600 flasks consumed for pharmaceuticals, 1,328 for dental preparations and 984 flasks for general laboratory use.

Methionine—Pharmaceutical grade listed at $3.50 per pound while feed grade was $2.45. A good part of production in the latter market continued to go into broiler feeds. However, the market was far from seasonal and bulk suppliers reported steady year-round withdrawals by feed mixers and distributors.

Price for methionine hydroxyanalog was quoted at $2.05 per pound in truckload quantity while l.t.l. lots were $2.30.

Quinidine Sulfate—Material continued to list at 74½c. per ounce in 1000-ounce lots while 600 ounces or more was 75c. per ounce. One hundred ounces and up listed at 77c. per ounce. Prices were unchanged from those in effect for many weeks.

Sulfonamides—Bulk suppliers were beginning to feel the effects of seasonal decline in sales. Retail outlets were said to be doing a good volume of business, but incidence of colds and virus infections have become less common with warmer weather. Export demand had leveled out.

Tartrates—Prices were steady and un-

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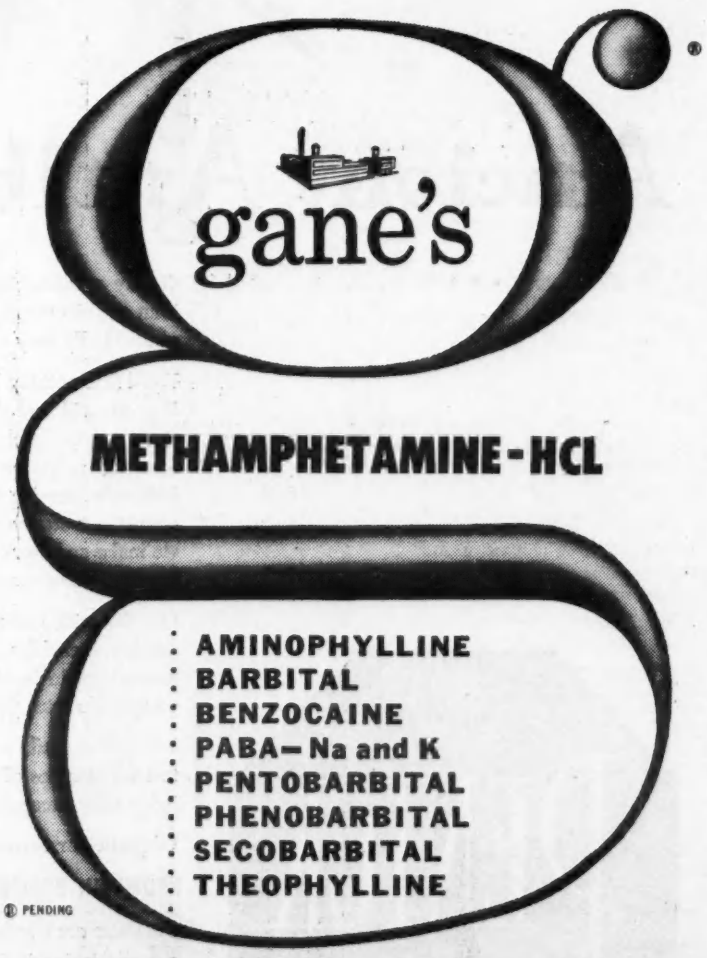

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

changed at levels in effect for many months. Movement was listless to industrial outlets while food and pharmaceutical use continued fair to moderate, according to report of a major producer. Stocks were fully adequate for current and long term needs.

Imports of tartaric acid in December, 1957, totaled 143,627 pounds as compared to 71,208 in the month previous and 150,350 pounds during October of last year.

Vitamins—Prices held steady at previously reported levels. The B-vitamins were in good supply and moving in seasonal volume. Production and sales were up in most cases, but profits have been shaved as a result of widespread reductions during the past two years. Overall tone of the domestic market was good with the exception of perenial weak spots in the feed industry and pressure of imports in thiamin and ascorbic and folic acids.

Wheat Germ Oil—Price was advanced $1 per gallon to a level of $12.25 per gallon for a five-gallon can and $13.50 per one-gallon can.

Botanicals

Market continued spotty. Consumers continued to buy in hand to mouth fashion for immediate need. Prices on Ipecac root remained pegged at the high levels that have been attained in recent months as a result of continued depletion of dealers' stocks without adequate replacements. It was felt that there could be little relief in the situation until late summer. Chinese cantharides were firm at previous price levels while Russian cantharides was quoted easier. Prices for Alexandrian and Tinnevelly senna leaves were unchanged from last report. Belladonna leaves and root were unchanged and moving in restricted volume.

Prices on Karaya gum were quotably unchanged with weakness noted in some quarters. Withdrawals of locust bean gum were routine and price was steady and unchanged.

Belladonna—Leaves and root were unchanged in price at 30c. per pound. Market was quiet.

Cantharides—Chinese cantharides remained at $2.00 to $2.05 per pound while powder ranged from $2.25 to $2.30. Russian cantharides was easier at $2.75 per pound and powder ranged from $3.00 to $3.25 per pound. Withdrawals were routine. Stocks were fully adequate for the modest requirements being made in the trade.

Ipecac Root—Dealers quoted prices unchanged from the high levels established for several weeks. Root was $9.50 per pound while powder was $1 per pound more. Supplies continued light.

Locust Bean Gum — Dealers reported price steady and unchanged from previous listing. Range of 38c. to 39c. per pound was quoted. Stocks were adequate. Withdrawals have been routine.

Psyllium Seed—Husks were a trifle easier at 39c. per pound while psyllium seed, blonde, was quoted at 16c. and black ranged from 32c. to 34c. per pound. Demand was spotty.

Senna Leaves—Alexandrian and Tinnevelly leaves remained unchanged from previously reported levels. Pods were quoted at 28c. per pound. Stocks of leaves were adequate for current consumer demand. Movement continued steady at a moderate volume.

Karaya Gum — Quotation for Karaya No. 1 was a trifle easier, ranging from 40c. to 50c. per pound, while No. 2 was 35c. to 38c. and range for No. 3, was 30c. to 33c. per pound. Movement was routine. Stocks were adequate.

Trade Act Hopes

—Continued from page 5

lief forthcoming from the administration. It is so written that the list of items covered could be broadened extensively.

Mr. Ikard explained that the bill will implement the present law by establishing legislative findings as to the level of imports that constitute a threat to the national security. For petroleum, this would be the excess of the ratio in 1954 between such imports and domestic production. The President is directed to limit such imports to or below such ratios.

Fluorspar Under the Bill

In explaining the treatment of fluorspar under the bill, Mr. Ikard said:

"There are two principal commercial grades of fluorspar, namely; metallurgical grade fluorspar and acid fluorspar. With respect to metallurgical grade fluorspar, the bill would constitute a legislative finding that imports for consumption in excess of the ratio in the year 1954 between imports and domestic production are deemed to endanger the national security. The President is directed to limit imports to or below such ratio.

"With respect to acid grade fluorspar, the bill would establish the 1951 ratio as the standard for limiting imports."

If the bill had been in effect in 1957, imports of metallurgical grade fluorspar would have been limited to 117,047 short tons and acid grade fluorspar to 82,849 short tons. Imports in 1957, on the other hand, totalled 211,020 tons of the metallurgical grade, and 418,380 tons of the acid grade, the latter including imports for the stockpile.

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Uranium Procurement To Undergo Expansion

A limited expansion of the domestic uranium procurement program is being undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission to provide an additional market for ore reserves developed prior to November 1, 1957.

The action results from a study made of marketing problems arising from the October 28, 1957, announcement limiting further expansion of domestic concentrate production.

The changes being made will result in additional procurement contracts for mill concentrate, increasing total domestic milling capacity by about 3,000 tons of ore per day and increasing annual concentrate production by about 2,500 tons of U-308.

After the policy announcement curtailing expansion of production, it was found that five uranium areas had no local market or had an inadequate market for the output of mines with developed ore reserves.

In six other areas existing mill capacity would be adequate if arrangements could be worked out for distribution of mill capacity among the mining properties producing or in position to produce. The changes in the procurement program will meet these situations. In other areas, AEC said, there appear to be no marketing problems now and none are anticipated.

Salk Controls Are Lifted

Quantitative limits on exports of polio vaccine were removed last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, reflecting the supply situation which is ample to meet current and foreseeable domestic and foreign needs. The agency also removed influenza vaccine from the positive list to permit its shipment to other countries under general license.

German Assets Plan

—Continued from page 4

sation of American war damage claims in full in the event the initial funds of $100 million prove insufficient and, second, to effect a pro-rata return, as a matter of grace, to the former owners of vested German properties not receiving a full return under the $10,000 program.

• Provide that if the $100 million fund is more than sufficient for the satisfaction of American war damage claimants in full, the remaining balance be included with the funds from vested German assets devoted to the pro rata return.

The program would be financed from the proceeds of vested assets supplemented by an appropriation of $100 million by congress. This appropriation would restore in the assets account a substantial part of the proceeds from former German assets which have been used to pay American claims against Japan.

$279 Million in Assets

It is estimated that the Office of Alien Property now holds some $179 million of German assets, the most substantial reserve being the $100 million chemical firm.

The two congressional committee chairmen have not announced their plans for consideration of the latest proposal of the administration, but it is apparent that it is headed for a vigorous fight when taken up.

Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida jumped on the proposal with both feet when its details were published in the *Congressional Record*.

He said that if certain German nationals are entitled to any return whatsoever, they are entitled to a full return. But, he added, legally and morally the vested assets belong to the United States and should be retained to pay all legitimate American war claims against Germany. Any funds remaining, he said, should be utilized for the benefit of the United States.

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Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has begun construction of a combined manufacturing laboratory and branch sales office in Bogota, Colombia. Completion is expected by the end of this year.

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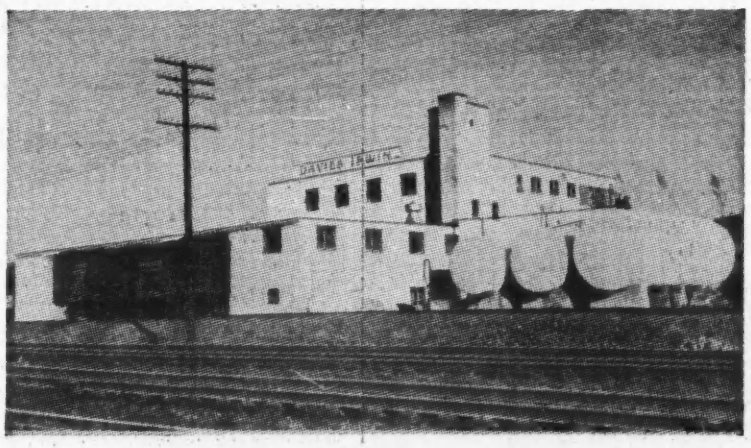

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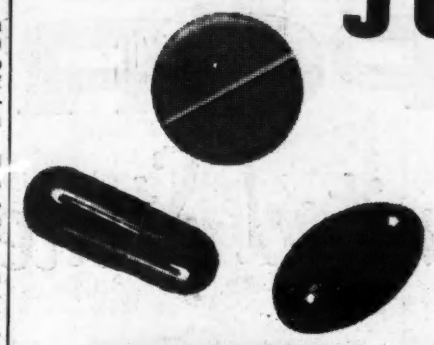

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACETANILIDE—17 dms, Rambach Chemical Co, Rotterdam
AGAR—80 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Casablanca
21 dms, Casablanca
60 bbls, Barcelona
ALTHEA ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
ALUMINUM POWDER—1 dm, D C Andrews, Hamburg
50 dms, Bremen
ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—39 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
ANILINE DYES—50 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
66 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
182 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
80 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
132 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
2 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
23 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
47 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven
36 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
ANTIMONY OXIDE—45 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
450 bgs, Murwal Inc, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
450 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Nehl's & O'Connell, Port Sudan
150 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—3,000 bgs, Brindisi
ASPERULAE HERB—49 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg
BAY OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
BEESWAX—33 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
101 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
19 bgs, Tampico
BISMUTH—196 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—3 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, London
BONEMEAL—1,599 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
BRONZE POWDER—30 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
27 dms, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Bremen
2 dms, D C Andrews, Hamburg
BUTANEDIOL—7 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—200 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
CALCIUM OXIDE—21 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON FERRO-MANGANESE—66 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
CARDAMOM—7 cs, R T French Co, London
CARNAUBA WAX—238 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
625 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
250 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tutoia
112 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
334 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Areia Branca
112 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
22 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
135 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
55 bgs, Bank of N Y, Areia Branca
22 bgs, Bank of North America, Areia Branca
100 bgs, Cera-Cafe Trading Corp, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tutoia
338 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
597 bgs, F Henjes Inc, Tutoia
188 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tutoia
239 bgs, Tutoia
CAROB POWDER—60 bgs, H A Gogarty, Genoa
CASCARILLA BARK—13 bls, Nassau
CASEIN—100 bgs, Wipp Foods, Copenhagen
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—230 tons, Cochin
CASSIA—458 bls, Irving Trust Co, Saigon
1,625 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—15 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Paita
300 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
130 tons, Recife
CEDAR OIL—1 dm, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
CELERY SEED—84 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
CETYL BROMIDE—6 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
600 bgs, A C Trask, Marseille
200 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—450 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, Livernool
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—145 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
17 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
CINNAMON BARK—121 bgs, Rotterdam
CLAY—395 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool
COALTAR DYES—25 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
15 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—662 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
24 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—1,065 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—69 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Surabaya
128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—444 bgs, Kenitra
CORN OIL—334 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—220 bgs, Antwerp
830 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OR TARTAR—100 bgs, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
24 bbls, Barcelona
CREOSOTE—1 cs, Tilden Co, London
CRESYLIC ACID—25 tons, H A Gogarty & Co, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—200 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUBE ROOT—274 bls, S B Penick & Co, Iquitos
717 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
213 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CURARE—10 cs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—20 cs, Rolf C Hagen, Kobe
100 cs, Havre
100 cs, Nagoya
DAMIANA LEAVES—10 bgs, Tampico
DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
DEXTRIN—544 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
630 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EPHEDRINE—13 cs, Havre
FENNEL SEED—62 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
184 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—130 bgs, Superintendance Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
9 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
11 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—480 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Paita
FUEL OIL—201,612 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
139,936 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Las Piedras
111,564 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
109,170 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
221,158 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
192,906 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
431,739 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
99,624 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
122,947 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FUSTIC—12 dms, American Roland Corp, Genoa
GAMMA ACID—44 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
45 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
GELATIN—33 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
240 bgs, B Young & Co, London
20 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
116 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
360 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Havre
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, Djibouti
GINGER—80 bgs, Louis Furth, Cochin
88 bgs, Freetown
80 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Cochin
GLUE—120 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
105 cms, M Corbett, Marseille
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
735 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—1,244 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
1,620 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
3,442 bgs, Calcutta
GYPSUM—350 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
100 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,252 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
10,105 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Halifax
HELLEBORE ROOT—145 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
HEXACHLOROETHANE—181 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE—3 dms, Union Carbide International Co, Kobe
IRON BLUE—55 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
10 bgs, Esco Lab, Bremen
222 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
650 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
IRON POWDER, CRUDE—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
JAPAN WAX—78 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—30 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Bombay
245 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
LACTOSE—44 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
500 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL WAX—88 bgs, Buenaventura
LEAD NITRATE—1 ck, Aceto Chemical Co, London
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—303 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LICORICE ROOT—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—115 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
10 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
796 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—17 cs, J F Frank, Semarang
28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MALACHITE GREEN—20 bbls, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
MANGANESE BLUE—40 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—25 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
MERCURY—606 flks, Cadiz
METALLIC SODIUM—13 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MOLASSES—1,903 tons, American Molasses Co, Jucaro
3,653 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Durban
555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MUSTARD OIL—15 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—1,001 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—3,571 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—150 dms, Imperial Oil Ltd, Barranquilla
NAPHTHOL—16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
NIACIN—10 dms, Bremen
NUTMEG—98 bgs, J F Frank, Semarang
28 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
41 bgs, Rotterdam
OAKMOSS—41 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
OLEYL ALCOHOL—52 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—16 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Aden
80 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
OLIVE OIL—361 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
52 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Piraeus
51 dms, M De Rosa, Piraeus
50 dms, N Lekas Co, Piraeus
26 dms, J J Gavin, Piraeus
25 dms, Esposito Bros, Piraeus
50 dms, Unanue & Sons, Piraeus
71 dms, Sterling National Bank, Piraeus
25 dms, Castello Packing Co, Piraeus
101 dms, Bonoil Packing Co, Piraeus
80 dms, A Baldanza, Piraeus
26 dms, Lionelli Packing Co, Piraeus
132 dms, Aeolian Packing Co, Piraeus
157 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Piraeus
205 dms, J H Schroder, Piraeus
258 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
52 dms, B Filipone & Co, Piraeus
103 dms, A Corrao Co, Piraeus
336 dms, J Ossola Co, Piraeus
142 dms, Schroeder Bros, Piraeus
41 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
135 dms, Schroeder Bros, Sfax
50 dms, Castello Packing Co, Sfax
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Sfax
26 dms, California Olive Oil Co, Piraeus
20 dms, A Accardi Co, Piraeus
50 dms, M De Rosa, Sfax
OPIUM—105 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—6 bbls, Conakry
PALM OIL—75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—274 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
20 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Alicante
100 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Alicante
150 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
500 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
200 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
100 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Istanbul
PAROL—10 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer Inc, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—4,125 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
2,200 bls, Jersey Farm Supply, Rotterdam
1,880 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
900 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
4,560 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,750 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen,
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
1,750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PEPPER, BLACK—840 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
320 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
480 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Kozhikode
480 bgs, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,658 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
277,939 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
255,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
192,376 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
120,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
169,826 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
PHENAZONE POWDER—10 cks, Havre
PHENYL-ISOGAMMA ACID—12 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
a-PICOLINE—50 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
71 dms, Manchester
POLLACKLIVER OIL—59 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
65 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
65 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—2,010 bgs, Karr Ellis, Antwerp
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
170 bgs, Van de Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Gdynia
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—433 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRIDINE—28 dms, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PYRITES—205 cks, American Metal Climax Inc, Leixoes
QUINIDINE SULFATE—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
SAFFRON—2 cs, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—96 bls, K H Werthon, Hamburg
100 bls, Sibenik
SALVADOR BALSAM—4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Puerto Barrios
SANDALWOOD CHIPS—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Madras
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
2,100 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA—110 bls, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
80 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SENNA CONCENTRATE—7 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME OIL—47 dms, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Chemical Bank, Barranquilla
1,315 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
858 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Calcutta
SILVER BROMIDE EMULSION—12 cs, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
SODIUM ALUMINATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BROMATE—15 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—620 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—35 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM METHYLARSONATE — 14 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
446 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
SODIUM PERSULFATE—120 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
5,334 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
SPEEDJEL—460 bgs, Patexol Products, Rotterdam
SPERMACETI WAX—334 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
STARCH—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SULFADIAZINE—25 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,070 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Coatzacoalcos
1,502 tons, Armour Fertilizer Works, Coatzalcoalcos
3,341 tons, E I de Nemours & Co, Coatzalcoalcos
SULFURIC ACID—2 cs, Singmaster & Breyer, Cochin
TALC—375 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
4,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—610 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
4,410 bgs, Lome
2,540 bgs, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—113 dms, H F Ritchie & Sons, Hamburg
THYME—84 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
44 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—11 dms, Alberto Crane & Co, Santa Marta
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, I M Sobin, Marseille
200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TURMERIC—160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
400 bgs, Alleppey
UREA, SYNTHETIC—7,993 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—2,008 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
1,095 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VALONIA EXTRACT—430 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—15 cs, J H Schroder, Semarang
10 cs, First National Boston, Semarang
WHITING—800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,792 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, London
1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
460 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—2 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
24 cs, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1 bg, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 bgs, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—32 bgs, Herman Hollander, Lourenco Marques
4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
5,715 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
5,082 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
CASSIA—167 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Saigon
CLAY—500 bgs, Paper Makers importing Co, Newport
COALTAR DYES—20 dms, Castelazo & Associates, Amsterdam
COPRA CAKE—4,480 bgs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
6,720 bgs, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Amsterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Citizens Bank, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,371 bbls, The Texas Co, Pointe-a-Pierre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,363 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok

UREA—11,100 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—3,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,500 bgs, Frank P Dow, Hull

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,080 bgs, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—1,408 bgs, Buenos Aires
992 bgs, Alexandria
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CLAY—900 bgs, Avonmouth
CODLIVER MEAL—306 bgs, J Faunce Co, Bremen
COPAL GUM—61 bgs, Manila
GINGER—40 bgs, Alleppey
GYPSUM, CRUDE—23,177 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
6,020 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
LOCUST BEAN GUM—224 bgs, J L Quesada Co, Lisbon
MOLASSES—15,867 tons, Publicker Industries, Nuevitas
OSSEINE—500 bgs, Kind & Knox, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
2,740 bls, Bremen
1,000 bls, Aarhus
800 bls, Copenhagen
160 bls, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Chaina
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—913,575 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
266,752 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
190,121 bbls, Gabriel Oil Co, Sidon
273,809 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
131,100 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
192,836 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
109,097 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
228,640 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
259,295 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,346 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
111,163 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Saripito
144,332 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
113,092 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
504,951 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
283,461 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,274 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Aruba
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—9 dms, Davies Turner & Co, London
RUTILE SAND—991 bgs, Derby Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Brisbane
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Havre
TALC—1,600 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
UREA—3,500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—55 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
66 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, Metal Residue Corp, Brisbane
2,018 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,977 bgs, International Mineral Co, Brisbane
3,000 bgs, Ore Fraction Inc, Brisbane
2,996 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

BONE ASH—100 bgs, London
BONEMEAL—591 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CARBON GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL CAKE—30,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
GELATIN—51 bbls, Colgnet Chemical Co, Amsterdam
MOLASSES—2,921 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
PEPPER, BLACK—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, D M Hicks, Amsterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—230,763 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
264,168 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,023 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—38 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
SULFANILAMIDE—10 dms, London
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Hull
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

Fatty Acid Output Down 4.5 Million Gallons in Feb.

Production of fatty acids for February, 1958, totalled 33.6 million pounds, as compared to 38.1 million pounds for January, according to the Fatty Acid Producers' Council. Production of types reported last year (without fatty acid from tall oil) was 28.1 in February, 1958, as compared to 35.9 in February, 1957.

Total disposition in February was 32.2 million pounds, of which 5.1 million pounds was fatty acid from tall oil.

Total stocks of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids were 64.5 million pounds, up 1.5 million pounds from the corrected January level. Increases occurred principally in stocks of saturated acids and tall oil fatty acids.

Flintkote Elects President

Flintkote Company, New York, has elected George J. Pacaro president to succeed Perce C. Rowe, who has resigned. George K. McKenzie, formerly vice-president and secretary of the company, has been elected executive vice-president succeeding Mr. Pecaro, who held that post since last April.

Cleveland PVLA Outing Set

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its April baseball outing at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15.

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Acrylic Finish Developed By Interchemical Corp.

Interchemical Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., has developed a thermosetting acrylic finish which, according to the company, does not re-soften under heat, is resistant to strong acids and imparts full-looking, high gloss films in white and in colors.

The new finish, under the trade name "Vitrilan" is expected to find use on appliances and other industrial products where resistance to soap and detergents, salt spray and color fading, due to heat and light, is necessary.

A cross-linking polymer which puts it into the baking enamel field, "Vitrilan" has retatined or improved all desirable acrylic characteristics.

Philadelphia Chemical Club Lines Up '58 Golf Schedule

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia has lined up the following golf schedule for the 1958 season: April 21, Llanerch Country Club; May 16, Manufacturers' Golf & Country Club; June 17, North Hills Country Club; July 15, Rolling Green Golf Club; August 19, Cedarbrook Country Club; September 8, Aronomink Golf Club; October 7, Sandy Run Country Club, and November 7, Tavistock Country Club.

Butadiene, Styrene

—*Continued from page 5*

as big volume outlets for butadiene and styrene, are being exhausted. Accordingly, new petrochemical developments will involve greater expenses and greater effort in market development and marketing costs. Even on established petrochemical items, the cost of future availability may not be related to the present cost of these materials, Mr. Heilman observes.

Dr. C. W. Sweitzer, director of research and development for Columbian Carbon Company, New York, pointed out that some 1,800,000,000 pounds of carbon black were shipped in 1957.

95 Percent to Rubber Industry

Of this total, some 95 percent went to the rubber industry, half of which was used in tires. Dr. Sweitzer says he sees no threat on the horizon for carbon black since almost any hydrocarbon that will burn can be used as a raw material. Current rubber capacity, he adds, is sufficient to meet any calls that might be made by the rubber trade.

Speaking on "Growth Prospects for Rubber Processing Chemicals," William F. Tuley, of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, said there are several factors that influence the growth of rubber chemicals. The important factors, he said, are:

- Increased volume resulting from increased rubber production and use.
- Acceptance by the industry of products performing new functions. Examples of such new products are chemical blowing agents and the ozone cracking inhibitors recently introduced.
- Introduction of products with more effective or desirable characteristics. This usually makes obsolete one or more of the older products.
- Changing proportions of usage of the various synthetic elastomers.

"The development of a new product to the position where it has established a substantial portion of its potential volume requires "patient money" and effort. The area of rubber chemicals has been extensively researched for over forty years.

"Discovery of a new potentially superior and important product has become increasingly difficult. A period of three to five years may be required from its commercial introduction until it has approached its full market potential. During this period intensive technical sales service work and sales promotion is usually necessary," Mr. Tuley observed.

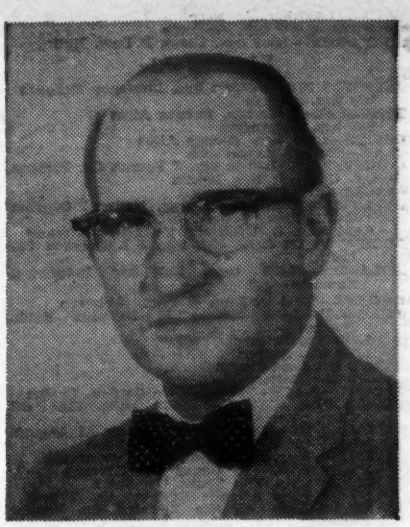
"The market for rubber chemicals," he went on, "comprises a total of about 1,500 companies and 1,800 factories. However, about 60 percent of the rubber goes into tires and tire products, and 70 per cent to 75 percent of the rubber is consumed by the five largest tire and rubber products companies.

"All five of these manufacture and sell rubber chemicals and maintain active research programs looking for cheaper and better chemicals to meet the needs of the industry's changing technology.

"The large rubber companies use the best and most economical chemical products available with little regard to what may be available from their own production. Also, new products are promptly made available to the entire industry and are sold competively with the products of all of the rubber chemical suppliers," Mr. Tuley said.

"The manufacture and sale of rubber chemicals is well dispersed among a number of the larger and also smaller chemical companies along with several of the rubber companies. It is a dynamic business, and no supplier can afford to assume that new competition may be ignored. Alertness and fast action are required to meet the changing needs of the rubber industry, and to contribute through better chemical products, to the constantly improved performance of the products of the rubber industry," Mr. Tuley concluded.

H. A. Winkelmann, of the Dryden Rubber Division of Sheller Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago, presented a paper on "Trends in the Use of Plasticizers, Extenders, Natural and Synthetic Resins and Reclaimed Rubber in Elastometric Compositions." He pointed out that the statistics are not available that give a breakdown of the consumption of various compounding materials in elastometric compounds and that data has to be based on the most reliable estimates available after consultation with various manufacturers.



PICCO PLANT MANAGER: Edward A. Taylor, named manager of its new hydrocarbon resins and aromatic solvents plant at West Elizabeth, Pa., by Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation.

Chrome Pigment

—*Continued from page 4*

ments were not effective in the finish coat and finish coat pigments were not effective in the primer coat. In addition, colored and tinted paints containing "M5O" pigments possess unusually durable tint retention, National Lead notes.

The new pigment has been tested thoroughly over a period of more than nine years. More than 2,200 individual weather exposure tests have been made on "M50" pigmented paints.

Test conditions subjected "M50" pigments to the most severe climatic and atmospheric exposures, including tests with one, two, three and four coat paint systems applied to clean, mill scale, plus rusted steel angles and panels, effectively covering exposures to normal atmospheric conditions, salt and fresh water, humid air, industrial, smoke and fume-laden air. Field tests of "M50" pigmented paint systems have been conducted on bridges, tanks and other steel structures in widely varied locations.

Most Vehicles Compatible

Virtually all paint vehicles are compatible with "M50" pigments, including linseed oil, chlorinated rubbers, alkyds, phenolics, epoxies and vinyls, also the newly-developed vehicles, such as polyurethanes and water-dispersable resins and oils.

Wide color choice is available for the first time in all coats of anti-corrosive paints with "M50" pigments, in primer as well as intermediate and finish coats. Steel structures can be painted with distinctive, decorative color, with intermediate colors in sharp contrast to aid visual inspection for bare spots.

On-the-job mix-ups can be eliminated by using structural steel shop-primed in coded pigment colors.

"M50" is said to have excellent chalk resistance, which also permits it to be utilized in prime coat paints for new fabricated steel, with no loss of corrosion protection due to excessive and rapid chalking prior to field coating.

National Lead Company describes the unique properties inherent in "M50" as "Defense in Depth," pointing out that rust inhibition, weather resistance and tintability can be included in all coats of an anti-corrosive paint system for the first time.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The essential oils market was fairly quiet last week. The strong spots in the market included all varieties of orange oil, lime oil, the mint oils, and bergamot oil. There was a price advance in Floridian orange oil while all other varieties remained strong but unchanged. With the beverage and foods trades growing more pressing as the season advances, the supply situation is becoming sharper.

Bergamot oil continued to display strength last week due to small stocks and a steady flow of orders. This is because the Italian Consortium continues to allocate export shipments of the oil. Trade in the mint oils continued to follow the same pattern. Spearmint and peppermint oils, especially the latter, showed strength.

Citronella oil stood steady on spot last week although the market bears watching because an increase in shipping costs from Formosa for April shipment was reported. Clove leaf oil was said to be in good supply with only routine demand last week. Prices stayed unchanged. No shifts in price of either almond oil or hemlock oil were reported last week.

The aromatic chemicals market showed no activity last week. Soap manufacturers were said to be increasing their purchases, but as yet this has not manifested itself in changes in the market. Cinnamic alcohol and civet quotations were steady as were nerolin and safrol.

Action was limited in the seeds and spices market last week. Cassia, Batavia and Korintje varieties, declined slightly, but prices remained extremely high. The supply picture was the same with all prices nominal and only infrequent lots available.

Early last week pepper prices rose, but toward the end of the week fell. Rebel successes in Sumatra and rumored bombings in Java plus Russian interest in the Indian pepper market were said to be the cause for this fluctuation. On spot, supply was adequate and demand was easy. However, it was reported that a study of imports of pepper of the last four months indicated that arrivals have not been meeting consumption demands.

Zanzibar cloves rose slightly last week while no price shift was noticed for Madagascar material. Several varieties of ginger, mace, and nutmeg declined. Mexican pimento, on the other hand, strengthened somewhat.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cloves, 2½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian light, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 15c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, Indian dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ¼c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 8c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb.
Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 6, 1957
145.82	145.84	145.75	145.65

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Almond—Prices stayed the same last week, a source said. Natural bitter almond oil held a range of $2.75 to $3.45 per pound; sweet almond oil was quoted at a range of $1.15 to $1.40 per pound.

Bergamot—This oil continues to be one of the strong spots in the essential oils market. Several months ago, the Italian Consortium devised a quota system to prevent speculation on the new crop. Listings last week continued at a range of $12.75 to $13.75 per pound.

Citronella—Prices remained unchanged last week. Formosan citronella oil should be watched because it was noted that there has been a slight increase in shipping prices from Formosa for April shipment. Current listings of Ceylon citronella oil ranged from 68c. to 98c., Java material was priced at a range of $1.10 to $1.15, and Java-type citronella oil held a range of 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Clove Leaf—This oil retained a steady listing last week. Stocks were reported to be of fair size and demand was limited. The price of crude clove leaf oil held a range of 85c. to 95c. per pound on spot.

Grapefruit—This oil continued firm on spot last week, it was reported. The past freezes in Florida have made grapefruit oil scarce and strong. Spot prices last week were listed at a range of $1.90 to $2.50 per pound.

Hemlock—No change in price was noted for hemlock oil last week. Listings continued at a range of $3 to $3.55.

Lime—This oil continued to hold a firm spot on the market last week, a source said. Distilled Mexican lime oil was listed at a range of $6.25 to $6.80. Distilled West Indian lime oil was quoted at $6.25 to $6.75 per pound while expressed West Indian material held a listing of $8.50 to $11.

Orange—The tight supply position continued to be acute last week. This situation is predicted to become more serious as seasonal demands increase. Floridian orange oil advanced 15c. last week to a listing of $1.25 to $1.75 per pound. It will not be known how many orange trees were permanenetly damaged by the freezes in Florida until next fall. Californian orange oil held a range of $2 to $2.35 per pound.

Peppermint—Prices of this oil remained firm last week, a producer said. Stocks of high test oil were reported to be light. Natural peppermint oil was listed at a range of $3 to $4 per pound and redistilled material ranged from $4 to $4.50.

Sandalwood—The sandalwood oil situation has been unsettled lately, it was noted. Last week there was a price decline of 25c. per pound making the current price ranging from $11.25 to $12.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzylidine Acetone — Current prices remained unchanged last week. Listings held a range of $1.75 to $1.80 per pound.

Cinnamic Alcohol — The market continued the same last week, a source said. Prices on spot held a range of $1.90 to $2.20 per pound.

Civet—The market remained steady last week. Natural civet was listed at a range of $8.50 to $15 while artificial civet prices continued at $12.75 to $15 per pound.

Nerolin—Prices of nerolin were steady last week. Spot quotations held a range of $2.55 to $2.85.

Phenylacetic Acid—There was no shift in spot prices of the material last week. Prices ranged from $1.25 to $1.75 per pound.

Safrol — Spot quotations retained a steady price pattern last week. Listings ranged from 80c. to 95c. per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia — Batavias and Korintjes appeared to be marking time last week following the steep advance of the past weeks. The supply picture remained unchanged. It was said that the apparent success of Indonesian forces in Sumatra was the basis of hope that future stocks might become available. Batavia "A" cassia declined 2c. to a listing of 53c. per pound, "B" fell 1c. to a price of 52c., and "C" eased 1c. to a listing of 51c. Korintje cassia "A", "B", and "C" fell 2c., 1c., and 1c., respectively, to new spot prices of 53c., 52c., and 51c. per pound. All prices continued to be nominal, and only sporadic lots were available.

Cloves—Zanzibar cloves were seen to be rising last week while Madagascar material continued the same. Zanzibar cloves advanced 2½c. per pound. Recently Madagascar cloves declined 3c. but seemed to have steadied last week. The listing for Madagascar cloves was 41c. per pound.

Ginger—Several varieties of ginger fell on spot last week, sources said. Cochin material fell ¼c. to a new listing of 13¾c.

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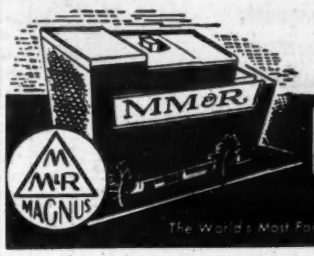

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Essential Oils

per pound. Nigerian split ginger declined ½c. per pound to a spot quote of 15½c. All other varieties of ginger remained unchanged. Jamaican number 3 material held a listing of 57c. and Sierra Leone ginger was listed at 17c. per pound.

Mace—This material remained steady last week. Recently Siauw number one prime quality mace fell 10c. to the present listing of $2.40 per pound. Number two siftings also declined lately to the current price of $2.10. Siauw number two whole mace continued the same at a listing of $2.20 per pound.

Nutmegs—There was a price decline last week of 8c. in West Indian material. The new listing was $1.87 per pound. East Indian nutmeg continued a price of $1.90 per pound.

Pimento — Mexican pimento declined slightly on spot last week, it was reported. Listings fell ½c. per pound to 31½c.

Pepper—In the beginning of last week, prices advanced, but they gradually fell towards the end of the week. The reason in part for the rise was reports of rebel victories in Sumatra and rumors of bombing in Java. Reports of Russian interest in the Indian market put the spur to this source of supply. Also the rumor that the market abroad was having trouble covering the market made for more increased speculation over the week-end.

It was said that demand in our market was slight in that stock seemed to be sufficient. Thus, as the rumors drifted off, prices at spot fell. It was also noted that a review of imports of the past four months showed that shipments have not been covering consumption requirements. The market should be watched carefully.

Malabar black declined ¼c. to 26¼c. per pound. Lampong black pepper eased ½c. to a listing of 26c., and Sarawak black pepper was also listed at 26c.

Sources predicted that supplies of white pepper in Singapore have been depleted considerably, and a scarcity could occur before the new crop is ready. Prices of Muntok white pepper remained unchanged last week at 39c. per pound.

Poppy seed—Dutch material rose slightly last week. The listing advanced ½c. per pound to 26c. Danish material was available only in small quantities at a listing of 25½c. Polish poppy seed was back on the market at 26c. per pound, a source said.

Webb & Co. Is Successor Organization to W. J. Bush

R. D. Webb & Co. last week became the successor organization to W. J. Bush & Co. The firm's general office continues at 137 Boston Post road, Cos Cob, Conn. Its laboratories and plant are located in Linden, N. J. Webb & Co. also has branch offices in Los Angeles and Chicago.

AIC Will Consider

—Continued from page 7

introduced by George L. Parkhurst, vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California.

At a luncheon meeting on the same day, J. Lewis Powell, of the Department of Defense, will speak on "The Collapse of Time." Alfred J. Webber, of Central Scientific Company, will preside.

Dr. Henry B. Hass, president of the Sugar Research Foundation, will be the guest speaker at the luncheon on the following day.

Professional Sessions Programs

Three professional sessions will be held. The first, on the afternoon of April 10, will cover "The Chemist and National Defense."

Dr. Emil Ott, vice-president, Chemical Divisions, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, will preside. Speakers will include:

Dr. Robert J. Thompson, of North American Aviation, Inc., on "The Chemist and Rockets"; Dr. A. Stuart Hunter, Headquarters, Research & Development Command, Natick, Mass., on "The Role of the Chemist in Military Logistics"; William Q. Hull, of the ACS Applied Publications, on "The International Chemist"; and Allen M. Goldstein, president, Isotopes Specialties Company, Burbank, Calif., on "The Chemist and National Defense."

The second professional session, on the morning of April 11, will concern "The Chemist and Public Education." Dr. Harry L. Fisher, emeritus professor, University of Southern California, will preside. Speakers will include:

John E. Sutherland, of John E. Sutherland Productions, Inc., on "Movies as a Tool for Teaching Chemistry"; Hugh Odishaw, of the National Academy of Science, Washington, D. C., on "The International Geophysical Year"; Dr. W. E. Peterson, chairman, special projects in science teaching, National Science Foundation, on "Better Training of Secondary School Science Teachers," and F. J. Van Antwerpen, secretary, The American Institute of Chemical Engineers, on "Publicizing the Accomplishments of the Chemist and Chemical Engineer."

The Chemist and the Community

The third professional session will be on "The Chemist and the Community," to be held April 11. Dr. Frederick G. Sawyer, vice-president of Jacobs Engineering Company, will preside.

Speakers will include: S. Smith Griswold, officer, Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District, on "The Chemist and Air Pollution"; Dr. George G. Manov, technical director, Tracerlab, Inc., on "The Chemist and Peaceful Uses for the Atom," and Wyatte F. DeLoache, public relations department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., on "The Chemists' Participation in Community Activties."

Chemical Industry Listens

—Continued from page 3

plaints issued in the first four years of enforcement of the anti-merger law, he said, the last three years have seen twenty-one merger complaints and another two are now in the works for announcement shortly.

"Systematic advance knowledge of important business mergers," Mr. Gwynne stated, "would considerably ease the commission's enforcement burden without imposing any undue burden on the business community."

Three bills before the senate committee, S 198, S 722 and S 3479, provide for authority in the FTC to seek or invoke injunctive power to prevent the scrambling of assets in merger cases. Mr. Gwynne said that the provisions of these bills would remedy one of the most serious loopholes in the antimerger law. Experience has shown, he said, that once the assets of two merging corporations have consolidated it often is next to impossible to restore the pre-existing competitive situation.

He noted that S 198 and S 722 propose to confer authority on the commission to go into district court to seek injunctions, while S 3479 would permit the commission itself to issue the restraining order. Mr. Gwynne favored the machinery of the first two bills, rather than the latter.

Purpose of Finalize Orders

The major purpose of S 721 is to finalize orders issued under section 11 of the Clayton act in the same manner in which orders issued under section 5 of the FTC act become final; that is, upon the expiration of sixty days if petition for review has not been filed in an appropriate United States court of appeals.

The bill also incorporates the penalty provisions of the FTC act of fines up to $5,000 for each violation of a commission order, in the Clayton act.

Mr. Gwynne said that the Clayton act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman act has long been handicapped by the absence of adequate enforcement provisions. Existing procedures are laborious, time-consuming and very expensive, he stated, by requiring, in effect, that the commission conduct three successive investigations and on three successive occasions prove violations of the law before a respondent can be punished under the Clayton act.

The "declaratory judgment" proposal objected to by Mr. Gwynne was advanced by the senate judiciary committee as an amendment to a bill previously passed by the house two years ago. It would permit corporations to file suit in the appropriate courts to obtain a declaration of their rights in seeking to merge.

Mr. Gwynne said that the proposal has the serious defect of permitting corporations to evade the FTC's authority to enforce the anti-merger law. Under the proposal, in any pending commission case the company could at will remove the case from the FTC to the district court simply by filing a petition for a declaratory judgment. The case automatically would then come under the court's jurisdiction and the commission would no longer have any control.

CIBS to Hear Collins

Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association will hold its next luncheon meeting Thursday, April 10, at Toots Shor's Restaurant in New York. Guest speaker will be Edward L. Collins, manager of the iodine sales division for Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York. Mr. Collins' topic is "Nothing So Refreshing as a Winter Dip!"

Coatings Materials

Weakness in the market for non-ferrous metals last week prompted two sets of declines in pigment derivatives. Responding to a 2 cent dip in aluminum, producers reduced paste by 1 cent per pound and powder by 2 cents. The former became 68½ cents for extra-fine and 46 cents for standard, and the latter $1.09½ cents for extra-fine and 79½ cents for standard. Lead pigments were marked down 1 cent per pound last Tuesday when the price of pig lead declined that amount. The new schedule made carlots is now 13¾ cents and orange minlead, 14.45 cents for 97 percent and 14.60 cents for 98 percent. Litharge in carlots is now 13¾ cents and orange mineral 16.60 cents. A custom smelter who had accumulated a heavy inventory of concentrates initiated the cut in lead metal. The market being highly competitive these days, primary producers responded immediately.

Price action in the synthetic resins field was also downward last week, with competitive conditions cited as the cause of at least one of the changes. A major producer reduced its line of pentaerythritol rosin esters by 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound, giving scattered price competition as the reason. Since the company supplies its own pentaerythritol, the recent price reduction in that material does not constitute a tangible savings in production costs, observers pointed out. Another producer has lowered the price of ester gum by 1 cent per pound and posted fractional reductions for its group of maleic modified rosin esters.

Cadmium colors are steady at recently reduced price levels. The reductions in this group, announced a week ago, affected cadmium-selenides, cadmium-mercurys and the chemically pure colors. As in several previous instances, a substantial price cut in selenium metal prompted the move.

The Tariff Commission has issued figures indicating seasonal improvement in synthetic resins sales during the month of January. Sales of vinyls totaled 58,594,860 pounds, as compared with 51,346,545 in December, while coumarone-indene sales increased to 18,506,092 pounds from a previous total of 16,983,031 pounds. Additional data are given below under "Synthetic Resins."

Production and shipments of glue declined slightly in 1957 from levels of the previous year, according to a report of the Bureau of the Census. Production totaled 115,760,000 pounds, including 55,716,000 pounds of hide glue, and 60,044,000 of bone glue; as compared with 116,431,000 pounds the year before. Shipments totaled 113,674,000 pounds, as against 118,120,000 in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Aluminum paste, 1c. per lb.
Aluminum powder, 2c. per lb.
Ester gum, 1c. per lb.
Lead, red, 1c. per lb.
Litharge, 1c. per lb.
Mineral orange, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 5, 1957
101.44	101.47	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—A 2c. break in the aluminum market was reflected last week by reductions of 1c. per pound in aluminum paste and 2c. in powder. Under the new schedule paste becomes 68½c. per pound for extra-fine and 47c. for standard. Powder is down to $1.09 for extra-fine and 79½c. for standard.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for February, 1958, with figures for January, 1958, and February, 1957, reported for comparison:

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
February, 1958	99,977	25,712	125,689
January, 1958	115,330	28,574	143,904
February, 1957	105,901	27,792	133,693

Shipments

February, 1958	100,031	23,272	123,303
January, 1958	112,901	25,571	138,472
February, 1957	115,671	32,565	148,123

Stocks

February, 1958	260,965	86,216	347,181
January, 1958	261,019	83,776	344,795
February, 1957	251,463	68,612	320,075

Exports

February, 1958	*	*	*
January, 1958	23,723	13,519	37,242
February, 1957	25,045	19,895	44,940

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—A 1c. decline in the price of pig lead last Tuesday prompted a round of 1c. reductions in the lead oxide group. The move brought carlot listings down to 14½c. per pound for 95 percent red lead, 14.45c. for 97 percent and 14.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge in carlots became 13¾c. per pound and orange mineral 16.60c. The cut in lead metal was initiated by a custom smelter who had accumulated a heavy inventory of concentrates.

The paint industry has been buying mainly for prompt needs since the first of the year and is expected to continue in the same manner until the summer lull. No heavy seasonal buying has been in evidence.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Effective April 1, a leading maker reduced this resin 1c. per pound to a carlot range of 12¾c. to 16c., depending on grade. Smaller shipments now range 13¼c. to 16½c. for 10 drums or more, and 13¾c. to 17c. for one to nine drums. The effective date of this change makes it applicable to all second quarter contracts, the company noted.

Maleic Modifications—Maleic modified rosin esters have been reduced fractionally in price by the same company noted above, effective April 1. Carlot listings now range 12¾c. to 21½c. per pound, as to grade.

The following figures show sales in pounds for January and list December's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

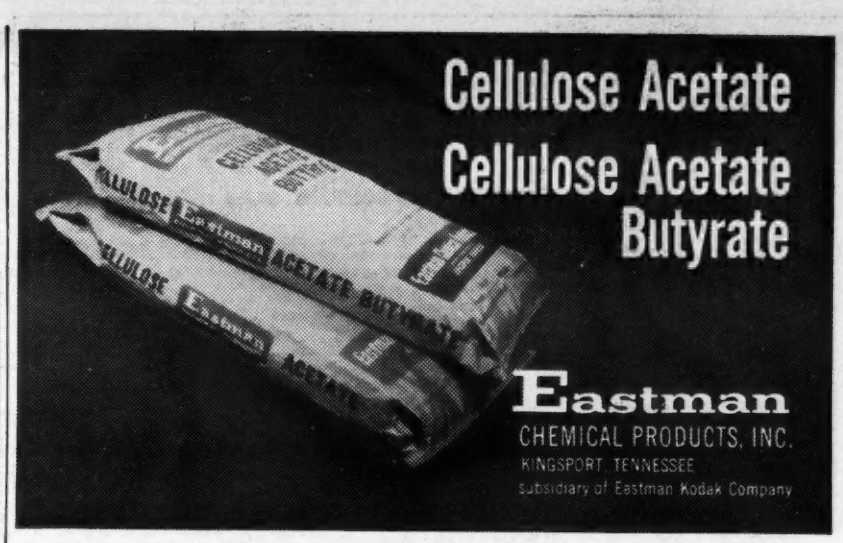
Sales	December†	January†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	5,695,007	6,766,627
Adhesive resins	4,320,097	4,593,183
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,578,243	2,091,595
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,432,706	1,926,208
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	5,731,628	7,233,175
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	51,346,545	58,894,860
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	6,807,371	8,624,136
Modified, with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	3,040,364	3,196,668
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	215,441	198,911
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	367,389	431,286
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
modified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	741,624	801,932
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	889,461	922,758
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,407,758	2,024,632
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	1,863,437	2,368,326
All other modifications	2,743,016	2,756,471
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	16,983,031	18,506,092
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins, (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	416,411	641,402

† Partly estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Production of dioctyl phthalate totaled 92,335,119 pounds in 1957 and 7,049,393 pounds in January of this year, as reported by the Tariff Commission. Output of diethyl phthalate in 1957 amounted to 17,780,951 pounds. The Commission announced that it was dropping this item from its monthly report on organic chemicals.

The sales pace in plasticizers is still gen-



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Coatings Materials

erally slow. Since paint makers have been maintaining short inventories through hand to mouth buying, it is considered likely that they will continue to absorb small lots of material until late Spring.

Trade sales of paint for recoating outdoors and home interiors are expected to hold up well this season. But the automobile market for coatings materials is about bought up, and industry sources are not counting on a quick recovery in that industry. Residential house construction is still regarded hopefully as a prospective market. Some sources expect it to be the first to respond to the easing of credit restraints.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Movement of crude asbestos was very slow during January and February, but not more so than is customary during those months. A pick-up in volume is expected to commence with the opening of navigation. Some producers, it is reported, are looking forward to a sales pace equal to last year's, while others are skeptical about prospects in the fields of housing and industrial construction. The outlook is steady for prices of crude asbestos, and supply is in balance.

Gypsum—In a report issued last week by the Bureau of Mines the apparent supply of crude gypsum during 1957 was tabbed at 13,329,119 short tons, including 9,029,344 tons mined in this country and 4,299,775 tons of imports. The figure for domestic production and the import total were, respectively, 10 percent and 1 percent lower than in 1956.

Production of gypsum plasters declined sharply during the year because of the reduced volume of residential construction. The 2,713,241 tons produced in 1957 were 6 percent below the total of 2,895,385 tons reported for the prior year.

Mica—Orders from makers of paint and wallpaper are coming in irregularly, with emphasis on prompt shipment, but overall volume is close to par, trade sources report. Price patterns are steady, and material is in ample supply.

Natural Resins

Gum—Market was steady and unchanged with sales confined to small lots of bags for prompt shipment.

Shellac—Consumers were entirely on the sidelines last week, a dealer here reported. Some inquiry was noted, but actual sales were at a minimum. With material at Calcutta in good balance, the tone of the market held steady.

Orange grades continue at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for lemon No. 2, 34c. to 35c. for superfine and 34c. nominally for TN. Bleached lists at 48c. for bonedry, in bags, 1,500-pound lots, and 58c. for fully refined, same basis.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Market was steady against light buying interest. Argentine was offered at 20c. to 20½c. per pound and New Zealand at 25½c. per pound, minimum carlot.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during 1957 with the figures for 1956 shown for comparison:

Production

	1957	1956
Hide, glue, total	55,716	57,042
Low grade	22,616	22,902
Medium grade	17,505	16,568
High grade	11,501	11,934
Extra high grade	4,094	5,638
Bone, glue, total	60,044	59,389
Green	46,307	48,551
Extracted	13,737	10,838
Glue, total	115,760	116,431

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	53,777	57,681
Low grade	21,346	21,837
Medium grade	15,832	16,232
High grade	11,693	12,606
Extra high grade	4,906	7,006
Bone, glue total	59,897	60,439
Green	46,562	48,689
Extracted	13,335	11,905
Glue, total	113,674	118,120

Stocks

(*Stocks on Dec. 31*)

Hide, glue total	22,625	20,686
Low grade	8,154	6,834
Medium grade	7,690	6,017
High grade	5,009	5,291
Extra high grade	1,682	2,494
Bone, glue total	10,409	10,262
Green	8,131	8,388
Extracted	2,278	1,876
Glue, total	33,034	30,948

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 28	Mon. Mar. 31	Tues. Apr. 1	Wed. Apr. 2	Thurs. Apr. 3
Drums—					
M	...	...	...	$7.79	...
WG	$8.11	...	$8.11	...	...
WW	8.55[1]	$8.50	...	8.55	...
Bags—					
K	7.72[1]	7.90[1]	...	..	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 28): M or better, $7.50; K or better, $7.50

Sales, USDA: 515* 180* 240* 623* ...

New York (Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday): WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.53	.5375	.53	...	...
Sales	8,000[1]	6,000[1]	14,000[1]	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. [1] Gallons. [2] Average price. [3] K or better. [4] Market closed.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was still spotty, but moderate increase in volume was reported in most oils for nearby requirements. Edible oils were firm and higher. Cottonseed, corn and soybean oils advanced slightly, while limited stocks of peanut oil were raised sharply. Coconut oil and copra remained strong due to continued active demand for European delivery. Tallow and greases were unsettled and moderate sales were noted at fractionally lower levels chiefly for domestic account, while export business was reported light. Lard was irregular and closed steady.

Consumer interest improved in tung oil and moderate sales were reported at a fractional advance. Brazilian castor oil also was stronger and higher, reflecting the increased cost of replacements of castor oil and beans from Brazil. Linseed oil market remained unchanged, despite slow demand and lower flaxseed. Prices for all positions were steady and not shadable. Old crop menhaden was inactive and limited stocks were well held. Trading in new crop, if and when made, was reported at about ½ cent below old crop.

Soybean meal continued strong and advanced $1 per ton. Offers for nearby were scarce and firmly held. Linseed meal remained unchanged and steady.

Demand for vegetable waxes slackened last week, but prices for most grades remained unchanged. Higher cost of crude beeswax from primary sources stiffened this market. African crude was raised 2 cents per pound, for prompt delivery and Brazilian and Chilean replacements also were higher. Refined beeswax was unchanged and steadier. Demand for carnauba was light and spotty, with quotations held at former levels.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, Afr., crude, 2c. per lb.
Castor beans, $5 per ton.
Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cod oil, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
Inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 5, 1957
116.51	115.15	111.66	119.71

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian oil was stronger due to the sharp advance for shipment from the primary market. No. 1 was advanced fractionally and sold at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Domestic oil was unchanged and steady. Castor beans were higher for shipment and quoted at $115 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	860,750
Previous week	.....	4,802,000
Corresponding week, 1957	101,000	600,000
Total this year	7,858,000	26,454,750
Corresponding period, 1957	9,267,940	30,636,000

Coconut—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Shipments were well held at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April and 13⅞c., for May. Tankcars were maintained at 14⅞c., New York basis, prompt delivery.

Corn—This market was firm and higher. Crude was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lifted to 17.73c., tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market backed and filled, closing fractionally higher on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was firmer with stronger allied markets and confirmed export news. Spain asked for offers of vegetable oils in minimum lots of 3,000 tons each for "reply" next Tuesday. No specified total was mentioned. Italy has been autuhorized to purchase 24,000 tons of soybean oil to be consummated by the end of July and delivery end of August.

Interest in cash refined oil improved and moderate business was reported for prompt delivery. Refined salad was higher with crude and quoted at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Crude oil was firm and higher. Sales were made in the Valley at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and closed 13⅜c. bid. In the southeast trading took place at 13⅞c. Lubbock was firmer at 13c. and Waco, 13⅛c.

Export declarations of cottonseed oil for the week ended March 28 follow: Crude, 4,484,500 pounds and refined, 54,800 pounds.

Cottonseed, soybean oils and oil equivalent of soybeans exports for the 1957-58 marketing year will probably total 2,1 billion pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture, against nearly 2,2 billion pounds, the previous record marketing year. About 60 percent of edible oil exports are expected to be shipped under PL 480 and ICA programs. Agreements had been signed by March 26 under PL 480 covering about 540 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils. Also on hand was a purchase authorization for approximately 50 million pounds from last year. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils from October, 1957, through February, 1958, totaled 319 million pounds compared with 592 million pounds for the same period a year ago. The department predicted that recent concluded PL 480 agreements for heavy amounts of oils will stimulate exports during the balance of this marketing year.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, April 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	319	15.82	15.45	15.80S
July	272	15.88	15.48	15.78S
Sept.	192	15.70	15.32	15.60S
Oct.	45	15.50	15.14	15.48S
Dec.	12	15.30	15.10	15.30S
Mar.	22	15.30	15.07	15.27 15.37
May (1950)	5	15.30	15.05	15.27 15.35

Total sales and switches, 867 contracts.

Linseed—Despite lower flaxseed market, linseed oil remained steady and unchanged. Trading was still spotty, but lower bids were not acceptable. Consumers have stepped up demand for delivery against former contracts. Raw oil was held at 14.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June and 14½c., July-August delivery.

Flaxseed—Market quiet and lower. Crushers bids reduced 3c. per bushel due to sharp break in futures.

Mineapolis.—Crushers reduced bids in the cash flaxseed market 3c. a bushel to $3.02, spot and to-arrive, basis Mineapolis. Recent softness has been linked to dip in futures prices, down 10c. With buyers hedging all flaxseed purchases and futures trading extremely narrow, it was a case of each market contributing to weakness in the other. Curtailed crushing and plans for additional shut-downs explains the lack of aggressive buying interest and little improvement is anticipated until outlet for linseed oil improves. Government takeover March 31 amounted to about 4,200,000 bushels and trade awaited information as to quality and marketing policy. Ten cars traded in Mineapolis spot market and to-arrive bookings were posted at 6 cars and 6,500 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 92 cars, compared with 117 a year ago. Shipments were 26 cars, against 14 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	16,100	210,600	45,500
Since Sept. 1	13,289,750	16,811,200	1,542,750

Oiticica—Trading was reported spotty. Prices were steady and unchanged. Tankcars were maintained at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held at 18c. to 18½c., spot depending upon quantity.

Olive—Quiet trading created an easier tone and replacements were lower. Spanish oil was offered at $61 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, prompt shipment. Greek oil was lower from $58 to $61 per 100 kilos, used drums c. and f. New York, April-May shipment, depending upon quality. Stocks on spot also declined to $2.40 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, as to grade. Tunisian was held at $2.55 to

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

$2.65, same basis. Spanish oil was unavailable on spot.

Palm—Small lots were in fair request for immediate needs. Drums were unchanged at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12¼c., for tankcars.

Peanut—Crude was in limited supply and lifted to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Bids were ½c. less. Refined oil was unchanged at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Support price for 1958 crop peanuts has been announced by the Department of Agriculture at a minimum national average level of $213.20 per ton and available by loans to grower associations, farm storage loans and purchase agreements. The support is 82 percent of April, 1958, parity price of $260 per ton. The price will be supported on a national basis and will not be decreased but may be adjusted upward at the beginning of the marketing year, Aug. 1, 1958, if, a combination of the parity price and the relationship between supply and estimated requirements results in a calculation of a higher prices. Support for the 1957 peanut crop was $221.40 per ton, reflecting 81.4 percent of the parity level of August, 1957.

The department also announced that price support for an unnamed variety of peanuts referred to as variety X will be established at 50 percent of the average support price of Virginia type peanuts. Variety X peanuts are characterized by very thin walls, which are short, straight, symmetrical and prominently veined. The skin of kernels is pale and rough. Kernels have a much greater tendency to split in shelling than is normal in Virginia type peanuts.

Rapeseed — Routine demand was noted at unchanged prices. Tankcars were held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 17½c. to 18c. spot, as to quantity.

Soybean — Improved trading stiffened this market and quotations were fractionally higher. Crude was sold at 10⅞c. and 11c. per pound, tankcars Decatur, unrestricted and closed at 11⅛c. bid for April-May delivery. Trading in refined salad was quite active at 13¾c. per pound, and raised to 13⅞c, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery.

Export declarations of soybean oil for the week ended March 28 follow: Crude, 1,582,810 pounds and refined, 1,844,470 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, April 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close	
		Cents per Pound			
May	2	11.15	11.11	11.14	11.19
Sept.	1	10.85	10.85	10.99	11.18
Oct.	3	10.72	10.71	10.85	10.92
Dec.	5	10.77	10.72	10.88	10.95

Total sales, 11 contracts.

Tung—Market was higher and consuming demand for nearby delivery was quite

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

active and took place at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums were raised to 22¾c. to 24¼c., spot, according to quantity. Domestic oil was nominal at 21c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier and price trend continued downward. Yellow grease was sold at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with high acid held at ⅛c. more. Choice white was moved at 8¾c. and 8⅞c., asked, same basis.

Lard—Business was reported spotty. Cash lard was held at 12.7c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Export declarations of lard totaled 11,413,720 pounds for the week ended March 28.

Tallow—Trend of prices continued downward. Light sales took place at lower levels. Bleachable fancy was offered at 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and 8c. bid. Prime was nominal at 7⅞c. to 8c.; special, 7¾c. to 7⅞c.; No. 1, 7½c. to 7⅝c., and edible at 11c., same basis. Export interest was moderate. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 9¼c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Replacements were slightly easier with light trading reported at 9c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment. Buying interest was restricted to an occasional lot for nearby. Stocks on spot were lower ranging from 10⅜c. to 10½c., drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Buying interest lagged for domestic and export delivery. Stocks of o'd crop were entirely nominal at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. New crop oil was quoted at 7.6c. tankcars, f.o.b. works, if and when made, with sales reported for export at 8.1c., on board steamer. Demand refined grades were light. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11½c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices held firm although trading continued limited. Most mills are holding stocks for local trade and offering very little for shipment. Meal, 41 percent is selling at $64 per ton Memphis; $71 Alabama; $72 Georgia and South Carolina, for April delivery.

Linseed Meal—Steady demand noted for nearby delivery. Prices unchanged and firm.

Minneapolis.—Good demand prevailed for nearby supplies of linseed meal but buyers were not aggressive for forward coverage. Prices were firm and unchanged, influenced principally by scarcity of supplies and prospect of additional shut-down. Withdrawals were at an active pace, crushers' shipping schedules well filled for a week or two ahead. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $52 to $52.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis for April and first half of May. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was 50c. higher at $56 for April and $55.50 for May/June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past Week	14,220,000	10,560,000
Since Sept. 1	422,820,000	430,360,000

Peanut Meal—Small lots of 45 percent meal were sold at $66 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia mills for April delivery. Available supplies were small and demand quiet.

Soybean Meal—Supplies were extremely tight. Most crushers sold out for first half of April. Several only offering last half when coupled with May. Prices, unrestricted, Decatur, advanced $1 for April and May delivery. Offerings for April delivery were virtually non-existent in the Minnesota market, extremely limited at Decatur. Formula feed manufacturers were aggressive buyers for several weeks ahead. Meal, 44 percent protein, was at $58 to $59 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur for April delivery and $56 for May.

Production of soybean meal during October-February totaled 3,353,000 tons, 4 percent more than a year earlier. Exports dropped from the very high level of 259,000 tons for the 5-month period of last year to about 155,000 this year. Domestic use of 3,170,000 tons was up 180,000 tons; March 1 stocks totaled 73,000 tons, 16,000 less than a year ago. Production of cotton seed meal during October-February this year was down 16 percent from a year ago.

Waxes, Vegetable

While trading in vegetable waxes was not as active as the week previous, consumers showed good inquiry in replacements chiefly for actual needs. Higher cost of crude beeswax for shipment stiffened refined grades and prices were unchanged and steady. Crude African was advanced to 58c. per pound for shipment and sales on spot were reported at this figure. Offers of Brazilian and Chilean also were boosted 3c. to 5c. per pound, for shipment which caused buyers to withdraw interest. Moderate trading was noted in candelilla for spot delivery—at prevailing quotation. Demand for carnauba was spotty at unchanged quotations. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 71c. to 72c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 74c. to 76c., same basis. Yellows were steadier. Ceara was held at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, spot as to color and quantity, with Parnahyba 3c. more, same basis. Japan wax was named at 30c. to 31c., spot, but was shadable for sizable lots.

Oils and Fats: February

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in February and January, 1958 (in thousands of pounds).

	Production February 1958	Production January 1958	Consumption February 1958	Stocks Feb. 28, 1958
Vegetable Oils				
Cottonseed, crude	140,101	174,440	120,251	136,965
Cottonseed, refined	108,729	138,290	94,796	160,691
Peanut, crude [1]	4,491	5,378	5,047	8,151
Peanut, refined	4,766	5,513	2,920	4,219
Corn, crude	21,121	22,429	20,907	9,834
Corn, refined	19,472	23,265	17,714	5,706
Soybean, crude	288,663	328,321	290,038	242,552
Soybean, refined	276,280	292,857	271,887	116,994
Coconut, crude	25,146	40,167	52,048	[4]46,641
Coconut, refined	36,425	36,367	30,766	11,163
Palm kernel, refined	3,987	4,059	4,034	926
Linseed, raw	37,788	35,847	29,177	95,766
Linseed, refined	15,616	18,779	14,039	41,644
Tung	4,289	4,919	2,899	34,908
Castor (No. 1 and No. 3)	.....[3]	.....[3]	7,995	[4]30,153
Other Than Vegetable Oils				
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]169,000	[5]221,000	[6]45,055	91,338
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	25,696	24,755	[6]25,430	23,927
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool):				
All establishments	[7]203,628	[7]231,653	126,104	244,655
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	[7]75,299	[7]73,463	NA	NA
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	9,178	13,684	8,890	8,876
Cod and cod-liver oil [8]	7	41	NA	1,470
Other liver oil[8]	62	3	NA	398
Menhaden[8]	...	8		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[8]	62	28	4,584	40,027
Other fish oil, except liver oil[8]	155	[6]204		
Marine mammal oil[8]	...	...	4,865	[6]26,332
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	22,508	36,015	11,558	34,760

[6] Revised.
NA Not available.
[1] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Included in "Other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[3] Included in "Other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Data for stocks of crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this Agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 116 million pounds in February, 1958, and 139 million pounds in January, 1958.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Production data for "Tallow and grease, inedible" are weighted to account for quantities produced by small renderers not reporting monthly. The factors for 1958 are as follows: All establishments—5.2%, meat packing plants—8.1%.
[8] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Data on consumption and stocks of menhaden, sardine, and other fish oils not available separately. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantites held by producing firms only.

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1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR DETAILS

STOCK ITEMS

1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—Haveg 7000 & 4000 gal. closed storage Tanks.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—20,000 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 10'6" dia. x 30'8". UNUSED.
3—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 24 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-Dehydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
1—Sharples PY14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuges.
1—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S., solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motor, New 1953.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

STEIN EQUIP'T

DRYERS AND KILNS
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer. 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
300, 100 & 50 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32" 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U.S. 1½ HP Colloid Mill.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton 5T single punch Preform Machine.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Fillers Powder & Liquid. Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Boilers—Gas & Oil, conveyors & Elev.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

FOR SALE

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Oliver 5'3" x 6' Rubber Lined Precoat.
Sweetland #10 Filter 27 Steel Leaves.
24" Filter Press 36 NEW Wood P. & F.
30" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.
40" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.

COLUMNS
6' x 29' Bubble Cap Column S.S. 347.
9' x 42'6" Column 410 S.S. Lined 150 PSI
30" Copper Column with 24" Rectifier.

MIXERS—MILLS
4,000# Jacketed Ribbon Blender m.d.
2,000# Ribbon Blender m.d.
14" x 30" Day 3-Roll High Speed.
Pebble Mills 5' x 6', 4' x 5', 3'6" x 4'.
Raymond 6 Roll High Side Roller Mill.
Jeffrey 20" x 12" type "A" Hammer Mills.

VESSELS
750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
50 gal. jktd. Stainless Reactor 50 PSI.
12,000 gallon Aluminum Tank 75 PSI
300 gal. Stainless closed tank.
3,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.

KILNS—DRYERS
705-24 Roto-Louvre Dryer, Complete.
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer, Complete.
6' x 50', 6' x 30' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
4' x 20' Ruggles Cole Model XH2.
8'6" x 50' Allis Chalmers Kiln.
6' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer.
24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers.
5' x 40' Rotary Kiln ⅜" Shell

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Bartelt Packaging Machines (2).
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Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Filter: Sparkler 33-8, stainless steel.
Dryer: Bowen lab. spray type, st. st.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us your list of idle machines.

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4—5'6" x 22' Allis-Chalmers Ball-Tube Mills.
10—Louisville Rotary Steam-2 Dryers; 6' x 50', 6' x 30', 6' x 25'.
1—Unused 20,000 Gal. Horiz. St. St. Tank, 10'6" dia x 28'8" long.

2—Artisan nickel-clad evaporators, 400 & 250 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—Niagara #45-30, 45 sq. ft. stainless filter, ASME 65#, 1952.
1—Tolhurst 26" stainless susp. centrigugal, perf. basket.
1—Simpson #1-H stainless steel intensive mixer, 4' dia. pan, 1954 unit.
4—Simpson, size #0, style M intensive muller mixers, 36" dia. pan.
4—Groen 150 gal. stainless kettles, Dbl. motion agitators.
3—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 100# & 160# drums.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, UNUSED.
2—A. L. Anderson all T316 st. st. Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 108 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak double effect evap., 588 sq. ft., vert. long tube, stainless.
4—Sparkler #33-S-28 press. leaf filters, st. st., 150 sq. ft.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll low-side mill, 200 HP.
1—A. T. & M. 48" basket centrifugal, st. st., perf. basket, like new.
2—NEW 10,500 gal. horiz. st. st. tanks, T304, 8' dia. x 28' L.
5—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass-lined reactors, jktd. & agit.
1—Oliver 5'3" D x 8' F Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat, UNUSED.

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1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Oliver Horizontal Filter, 6'6".

2—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 5' x 6'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 3' x 3' (New).

1—Sweetland #3 Stainless Steel Filter.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Niagara Monel Filter, Model 85.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 3000 gallons.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, with agitators, 1000 gallons each.

3—Theo. Walters Stainless Steel Jacketed 550 gallons Reactors.

1—Glascote 500 gallons Jacketed Kettle.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 300 gallons.

5—Pfaudler Series R Glass-lined Jacketed Kettles, 1000 gallons.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 604-20.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 310-16.

1—Buflovak Vacuum Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

10—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 2, 4, 6 and 18 shelves.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 8' x 45'.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Entolator Stainless Steel Continuous Mixer, Type PF.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 604-20.

3—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 30, 40 and 65 cu. ft.

1—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blender, 4.7 cu. ft.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, 9 gal.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, 100 gallons, with 75 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 150 gallons.

6—Karbate 60 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers.

1—Fletcher 48" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, motor, blower, etc.

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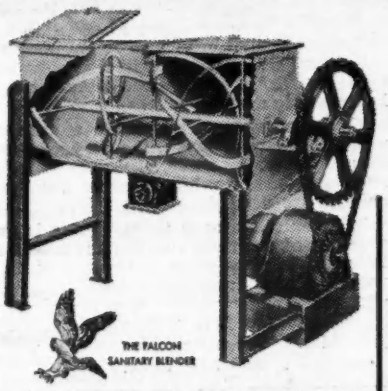

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1—Howes 1500# Ribbon Blender.
2—Kux #74 & 82 Tablet Machines, varl drive.
1—Patterson-Kelly 40 cu. ft. Twin Shell Blender.
1—Stokes "T" Table Machine, varl drive.
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Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
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1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 90" mir.
1—Niagara Style H Filter, 21 S.S. lvs., 100 sq. ft.
1—A T & M 42" susp. perf. basket Centrifuge.
1—Tolhurst 32" S.S. perf. basket Centrifuge.
4—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—Raymond 10' Single Whizzer Separator.
1—Gayco 18" Separator, with 30 HP motor.
1—Williams 4 Roll High Side Mill, Spinner.
1—Raymond '3 Roller High Side Coco Beg'ter.
1—Gerwel-Waldron 365 cu. ft. Dbl. Ribbon Blen.
2—Link-Belt Ribbon Mixers, 42"x44"x81" L.
1—Globe 5' x 9' Rot. Cooker, Steam injection.
1—Readco 25 gal. double sigma jcktd. Mixer.
2—Ribbon Blenders, 1 ton cap motor drive.
4—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machines.
1—Fitzpatrick Model J Homefeld Mill, S.S.
3—Tyler-Hummer 3' x 9' Stainless Screens.
3—Stokes RS-2 Rotary Tablet Presses.
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6—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuters, Model D-6, also Model D-3.

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Colton Model 3 RP Rotary Tablet Press 16 station, 4 sets punches and dies, including 1" flat beveled chrome plated set; and ⅝", 7/16" and 9/16" standard sets. $1500.00 f.o.b. Portland, Oregon. OPD 529.

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Charles Ross stainless steel Ointment Mill, No. 18—Water Cooled 18-inch Hopper Type Mill —½ H.P., 220-Volt, 3-Phase motor driven. Never used—still on skid. OPD 526.

For Sale: 24"x36", 42"x120" Atmospheric double drum Dryers; 65 and 150 sq. ft. S.S. T304 Heat Exchangers; 165 sq. ft. S.S. T316 Heat Exchanger; 9"x30", 10"x42" Allis Chalmers Style N Roller Mills two pair high each; 1133 sq. ft. double effect S.S. T316 Evaporator. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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Allantoin C.P. 100 lbs. $8 per lb. One lot only. Write J. C. Thorne, 297 Sherman Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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Used & Waste Trichlorethylene & Perchlorethylene. Top dollar paid. OPD 528.

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HAMMER MILLS—7½ HP Quaker City—25 HP Wms. AKB—30 HP Mikro 3W-50/100/150 HP Jeffrey.
MILLS, PEBBLE—32x24—48x60—60x48—72x60—72x96 Batch—4½'x8"—7'x22"—7'x48" Hardinge Conical.
MIXERS, LAB—3 qt. double sigma S/S—Lab Cone Blender—16 c.f. double cone—5 c.f.—9 c.f. Muller Type Lancaster.
SCREENS—12"x24" (double) Ajax LoVeyor S/S—2'x5'—3'x5'—3'x10'—4'x10' Tyler Hummer—40"x84" Roball (double).
BAG PACKERS—St. Regis 100 LS (unused)—105 FV single spout—25/50/100# bags.
FEEDERS—Syntron, F11—F21—F22—F33—Jeffrey 2A w/ rectifiers.
ELEVATORS—8"—10"—12"—16" Buckets—20' to 85' centers—w/drives.
PUMPS—Rotary Viking 4" (15 HP)—Balckmer 4" (25 HP) unused—2" to 8" Centrifugal.
EXHAUSTERS — American/Buffalo/Clarage/Sturtevant—1,500 CFM to 38,000 CFM.
COMPRESSORS—Spencer Turbo—70 CFM 40 oz.—150 CFM 48 oz.—550 CFM 24 oz.—1,300 CFM 16 oz. w/motors.
FORK LIFT TRUCK—2,000# cap. 12' lift—Hyster—pneumatics.
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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

Mexico's Chemical Business Stops Dozing

—Continued from page 7

Economy recently stated that private investment would be considered. The only petrochemicals being made or planned to be manufactured are produced by government-owned entities and all plans for future production call for such ownership, the report points out.

Mexico's prospects of attracting foreign investment capital are favorable. Belgian, French, German and other interests have been actively concerned in the development of the Mexican chemical industry and these and others, including Japan, are working hard to expand markets there.

The growing sulfur branch has been most prominent, but investments through out the chemical industry have actually been greater, it was reported.

It has been the policy of the Mexican government to encourage domestic manufacture by tax concessions and protective tariff measures.

Foreign Sales Offices

Those foreign companies which have not yet decided to establish manufacturing facilities in Mexico are setting up sales offices. There has been a great increase in the exchange of technical information.

This demand, and the growing service requirements which are outpacing the ability of local agents to handle, have impelled many companies to establish branch offices in Mexico, says BDSA.

About $200 million is invested in the 650 to 750 enterprises in the Mexican chemical industry, which includes many in such fields as plastics, synthetic fibers, rubber, glass, paints and varnishes, inks, explosives, fertilizers, insecticides, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

Annual sales are estimated at 2 billion pesos ($160 million).

Although the chemical industry has expended rapidly in Mexico in the past twenty years, it has not kept pace with consumption in some branches.

Some Demand Is High

Demand for industrial chemicals, fertilizer materials, and pharmaceuticals is strong. The recent industrialization has brought many new developments and the devaluation of the peso in 1954 gave great impetus to expansion, especially in certain fields formerly somewhat neglected.

Most leading United States chemical companies and many in Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, and France have representatives in Mexico who are constantly studying the potential market and the possibilities of manufacturing new products. In general, the problem is approached from three angles or product groups:

- The first group includes those products now being made. In this category, the possibilities of expanding consumption or making a better product are constantly surveyed.
- The second group comprises those products for which a certain consumption potential is needed for economic manufacture in the near or reasonably near future. This area is the most difficult of the three. To be first in the field in such cases has great advantages, but the decision to begin manufacture must actually be made well before demand materializes.
- The third group includes those products whose manufacture, because of the very high capital investment and large consumption needed, cannot be considered until there is a substantial change in the domestic market or the world export pattern.

Potentials Constantly Watched

Potentials in the first two categories are constantly watched by chemical companies and private Mexican and foreign investors seeking profitable and untouched fields for expansion. Nacional Financiera, the government development bank, which has been active in establishing industries to supply basic products, also is especially interested in those commodities which might be manufactured in Mexico at a considerable saving of foreign exchange.

When it appears that consumption of some item will be sufficient within a year or two to justify the investment, production begins. If a chemical product is not being made, it is either under serious consideration for manufacture within the near future or there is some very good reason why production is not feasible. Every investment possibility is carefully weighed by some person or group.

By-Products Something Different

This general thinking does not apply to by-products of other operations. There the economic factor is the cost of recovery in relation to consumption. On the other hand, byproducts such as chlorine, which pose special disposal problems, sometimes influence decisions on the establishment of the original installations.

The Mexican chemical industry has other special problems. For example, there have been criticisms of the quality of Mexican chemical products and reportedly some of them have been well founded.

Demand for a particular item is often so small that it cannot be made economically in the grade demanded.

However, when demand for a certain product is great enough, the proper quality usually can be made, especially if only additional technical know-how or new machinery are needed.

In other cases, even though there is no shortage of a certain chemical, it must be imported to some areas because or transportation and storage problems.

This is the first of two articles on the Mexican chemical industry. The second will appear next week.

TGA Report

—Continued from page 7

greater and possibly were lower than in the preceding year.

The increase in hair preparations which has been a feature of the industry over the past several years showed some tendency to level off. Shampoos gained, but not at the previous rate and the bulk of the still sharp increase in hair preparations was supplied by aerosol sprays. This group of preparations has had a phenomenal growth over the past several years and there is no sign of diminution, TGA pointed out.

Fragrance products as a whole showed a slight increase over 1956 but this increase was largely due to heavier sales of toilet water and colognes. Actual perfume sales were practically the same as in 1956 although some houses showed relatively sharp increases.

Sales through every type of outlet showed a substantial gain over the previous year but the sharpest gains were made in the food store category and for the first time sales through food stores were higher than sales from house-to-house and approached the total sales through department stores. It was pointed out, however, that sales are not strictly comparable as between food and department stores because of the completely different type of products generally handled by these outlets. Drug store sales showed a percentage decline and fell below 29 percent of the total market for the first time.

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Current Market Quotations

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Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms. c.l. or t.l. works	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, crs	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP Saccharomyces dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP 50 int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.6	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb	.42	.43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb	19.00	-25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride tech. fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western slabs, New York	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 4% zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16⅞-	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼-	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.44	- .45
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.47	- .48
Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP, ctns. c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., t.c.l.	lb.	.43	.44
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.69	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Dow Intermediate

—*Continued from page 5*

a specialty fuel in applications where controlled decomposition, low critical compression and low ignition energy are required. Use as a monopropellant fuel also appears feasible, says Dow.

Methylacetylene-propadiene has been found to undergo numerous reactions similar to those of its homolog, acetylene. In general, it is possible to produce propenylation, 1-propynylation, 2-propynylation and propylidenation reactions with the mixture. These compare with the vinylation and ethynylation reactions of acetylene.

In numerous cases, methylacetylene, propadiene reacts in a manner similar to that of its corresponding alkene, propylene. However, methylacetylene - propadiene has more affinity for nucleophilic fragments (alcohols, amines, water, etc.) and offers the possibility of two-mole addition products, Dow explains.

Methylacetylene-propadiene is a noncorrosive liquified petroleum gas. The material is a mixture of methylacetylene (about 70 percent by weight) and its isomer, propadiene (about 30 percent by weight).

The tankcar price of methylacetylene-propadiene is twenty-three cents per pound.

Bakelite's Polyethylene

—*Continued from page 5*

sis not currently available to industry in general," he said.

"Bakelite's labs are now 'tooling up,'" he indicated in order to concur with testing standards required. As of now, no one knows quite where he stands, he said.

Late in December, duPont revealed it had been granted a US patent covering linear polyethylene "as a composition of matter. The company contends that the patent covers polyethylene "no matter how it is manufactured." (OPD, 12/23/57).

Views on Recession

In discussing the current business recession as it affects Bakelite, Mr. Turner said that all indications pointed to February as the "bottoming out" period for company sales.

Since then, he noted, sales have shown a steady, if moderate increase. What's more, ordering for April has shown further improvement, and the outlook for the future is fairly optimistic, he commented.

Mr. Turner reported that Bakelite plans to open its new Seadrift, Tex., Phillips-process polyethylene plant "within the next few weeks."

He explained he could not be more definite than this is setting an opening date due to normal problems in working kinks out of a brand new plant.

The Seadrift facilities will have an annual production rate of 25 million pounds, and will enable Bakelite, Mr. Turner claims, "to supply the broadest range of both high density and low density polyethylene compounds."

As in the case of Union Carbide's other polyethylene plants, the new plants were built by Union Carbide Chemicals Company. Bakelite will direct operations, sales and technical services.

Huisking Moves Quarters

Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York, along with its subsidiary, Clintbrook Chemicals Company and its two divisions, Peder Devold Oil Company and Santonine Company of America, have moved their executive and sales offices to 417 Fifth avenue, New York.

The factory and warehouses remain in Lyndhurst, N. J. The move is effective today.

Bids Wanted

Acetylsalicylic acid, 22,620 1-lb. bots., Bid No. 297, Apr. 14, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Aluminum, 285,000 lbs., tech., powd., grade 1, Bid No. 72, Apr. 18, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Ascorbic acid, 42,984 bots, tabs., USP, 50 mg., ¾ gr., Bid No. 327, Apr. 15, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Chemicals, 3,740 gals. emulsifiable horticultural spray 25% DDT and oil, 50 lbs. chlordane, 160 gals. malathion 50%, lindane, contract, Apr. 9, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Contract Bids, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Desiccant, 42,160 lbs., activated, dehumidification, grade H, spec. D-3716, Bid No. 785, Apr. 15, Contracting Officer, Topeka AFD, Topeka, Kans.

Diatomaceous earth, 300 bgs., Bid No. J-307634, Apr. 7, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., Open Market Bids, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Diphenylhydantoin sodium, 18,000 bots., Bid No. 325, Apr. 15, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Drugs, aminosalicylic acid tabs., Bid No. 297, Apr. 14, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; potassium bitartrate, pyrogallol, sodium sulfate, tannic acid, Bid No. M-5-47, Apr. 10, boric acid ointment, eosin Y, ephedrin sulfate, Bid No. M-5-46, Apr. 10, cascara sagrada extract, cod liver oil, rose water, Bid No. M-5-45, Apr. 8, ephedrine sulfate capsules, vitamins, phenobarbital tabs., Bid No. M-5-44, Apr. 8, Supply Div., VA Depot, Somerville, N. J.; 75 gms. testosterone, allopregnen, nortestosterone, Bid No. 569, Apr. 17, National Institute of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.

Fungicide, 440 5-gal. ctrs., liquid form, 5% salicylanilide, spec. V-173A, Bid No. 2202 C-3, Apr. 17, US Army Signal Supply Agency, 225 S. 18th St., Phila. 3, Pa.

Paints, 843 gals. white paint, spec. P-102, 932 gals. green light flat latex paint, spec. P-29, Bid No. 48657, CS4, Apr. 15, Gen. Services Admin., 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; large lots interior, oil non-penetrating flat paint, spec. P-47A, tints, cold water latex paints, etc., Bid No. SF-86, Apr. 15, Public Housing Admin., 1360 Mission St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; 200 gals. semigloss enamel, spec. E-489, 300 gals. exterior white enamel spackling compound, Bid No. 104, Apr. 21, Base Procurement Officer, AMC, McGuire AFB, Trenton, N. J.; 4,622 16-oz. cans enamel in pressure spray cans, 3,912 lbs. primer coating for metal, spec. P-6889A, Bid No. 48654 CS-4, Apr. 11, Gen. Services Admin., 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; 200 gals. yellow pigment, chrome medium in oil, 10,000 lbs. titanium dry pigments, 825 gals. spar varnish, Bid contract, Apr. 10, 100 qts. clear, colorless lacquer, Bid No. T-205007, Apr. 14, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.; 4,632 1-qt. cans air drying, blue gloss enamel, Bid No. 4-2217, Apr. 11, 6,500 1-gal. cans lusterless quick drying ammo. enamel, Bid No. 4-2216, Apr. 11, 5,500 gals. heat resisting paint, Bid No. 4-2237, Apr. 11, 7,500 gals. green lusterless enamel, 8,600 gals. semigloss enamel, Bid No. 4-2273, Apr. 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 500 gals. syn. resin semigloss paint, spec. E-508, Bid No. R2C-62902, Apr. 14, Gen. Services Adm., 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium metasilicate, 230 100-lb. ctrs., spec. Os-604A, Bid No. 62071, Apr. 18, Gen. Services Admin., 2306 E. Bannister, Kansas City 10, Mo.

Zinc carbonate, 100,000 lbs., basic, spec. Z-12061, Bid No. 73, Apr. 21, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Zinc oxide, 2,150,000 lbs., grade 1, spec. Z-291B, Bid No. 75, Apr. 28, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Additive Bill

—*Continued from page 3*

man; namely, the headline grabbing Federal Communications Commission probe.

George Larrick, commissioner of Food and Drug Administration, and Elliott L. Richardson, assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will stress the need for legislation to tighten controls over food additives and argue for the bill submitted by FDA.

Unless Mr. Williams changes his mind and opens up the hearings to further industry testimony, they are expected to be the only witnesses heard in the windup.

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Your Celanese representative can show you shortcuts in costs—ways to increase production. Contact him or write for Technical Bulletin. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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